



Has 'Ramparts' Destroyed the NSA?

Straggling back to the Capitol from the Lincoln holiday recess last week, the nation's lawmakers were rudely greeted with an explosive bit of news: Since 1952 when Gen. Walter Smith had headed the Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA, through various respectable-looking foundations, had secretly channelled an average of \$200,000 a year into the left-wing National Student Association, the largest and oldest student organization in the United States with chapters on some 300 colleges and university campuses and connections with scores of student organizations abroad. Jolting not only the lawmakers but the rest of the country, the story was still rocking the nation toward the end of the week.

The financing deal came to light when a former NSA official spilled the secret to the pro-Castro, pro-Viet Cong *Ramparts* magazine which operates out of San Francisco and boasts of such writers as Marcus Raskin, who was once a staff member of the National Security Council under McGeorge Bundy.

Placing ads in the New York Times and the Washington Post on St. Valentine's day, *Ramparts* advertised the fact that its March issue would contain a 10,000-word article revealing that NSA had been subsidized for 15 years by the CIA. On the same day both the Post and the Times carried a story about the article on page one. The story has been



Eugene Groves, president of the National Student Association, talks with newsmen after disclosure of the NSA-CIA link.

hitting the headlines ever since.

As the press frequently pointed out, the significance of this event went far beyond a mere secret subsidy from an intelligence agency to a student organization.

It also involved the wisdom of CIA activities, the relationship of the CIA

to various foundations, the role of these foundations, the nature and future of NSA, the right of tax-exempt groups to lobby with CIA money and a host of other subsidiary but important issues affecting the public.

The revelation also had international implications. A U.S. exchange student, on an NSA scholarship, was pulled out of Poland with State Department advice for fear that the Poles might consider him a CIA agent. High NSA officials expressed anxiety that the subsidy disclosure could even result in a number of NSA people being murdered in foreign countries.

As the incident mushroomed and it was discovered that the CIA had contributed to other student groups as well, lawmakers of varying ideologies began demanding a congressional investigation of the entire affair.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) said he would introduce a Senate resolution calling for the establishment of a select committee to make a searching probe of all CIA domestic activities. Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.), a conservative, called for expansion of congressional scrutiny of CIA operations.

Eight House members asked LBJ for a full investigation "at the highest level" of the CIA's covert financial support of NSA. In a joint letter to the President, they asked: "What conditions were laid down for the subsidy? What officials of NSA have been granted special treatment, including draft deferments? Are there any other student organizations with similar relations with the CIA?" Signers of the letter included such extreme liberal congressmen as ADA Chairman Don Edwards (Calif.) and National Lawyer Guild member John Conyers (Mich.).

Rep. Carl Perkins (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has actually announced plans for a probe of NSA-CIA activities. Responding to the furor, President Johnson announced through Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach that he would review government operations that could endanger the "integrity and independence" of the nation's educational community.

The revelation had not only been astounding but confusing. The question that rushed to many minds, of course, was why had the CIA chosen to support the ultra-liberal NSA in the first place.

The State Department and former CIA officials had a variety of explanations. The department claimed that NSA needed funds outside private contributions in order to conduct its activities abroad, activities which it said were necessary to combat the propaganda work of Communist youth groups. "Overt governmental support for these NSA activities abroad," it declared in a statement, "would have destroyed their utility, because NSA would hence have been subjected to attacks as an instrument of government."

Former CIA chieftain Allen W. Dulles told reporters that in the early postwar era the Soviet Union was spending large sums on student front organizations which organized many world youth festivals in Eastern Europe. It was a costly proposition, he averred, for American college youth to cross the ocean

and attend these festivals in order to present the American viewpoint. "Are we to leave the whole field entirely to the Russians?" Dulles asked.

Yet explanations like these ignored certain factors.

For one thing, there has frequently been "overt governmental support" for NSA activities abroad. The State Department, in fact, openly flew NSA officials to Viet Nam last year.

Secondly, even assuming that "covert" federal money was needed, why did it have to be CIA money?

An even more important question is why did the CIA feel that NSA leaders would be effective in combatting Communist propaganda?

From its inception in 1947 the National Student Association has been controlled by left-wingers and the group has often agreed with Communists on major issues.

For example, NSA has called for an immediate halt to all bombing by the United States in Viet Nam—both in the north and in the south, called for participation of the National Liberation Front—the political arm of the Viet Cong—in a South Vietnamese coalition government and boldly "condemned" the United States for intervening in the Dominican Republic to save that country from communism.

The group has also urged admission of Communist China to the United Nations, supported the rioting Berkeley students, endorsed Fidel Castro, called for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and supported the Japanese student rioters who caused President Eisenhower to cancel his trip to Japan.

Last summer when NSA officials had their expenses for a trip to Viet Nam paid by the U.S. State Department, they returned home to publicly criticize American policy on the Viet Nam war.

NSA operatives have also joined hands with such radical civil rights, anti-war protestors as Stokely Carmichael's Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

With this record, it was not surprising that Alan McKay of Boston, the national vice chairman of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom (which has, tongue in cheek, asked for a CIA grant), stated: "There can be no justification for the use of American taxpayers' money to support this kind of radical left-wing group. Congress has a duty to see that those responsible for this policy in the CIA are removed and that such subsidies are ended. . . ."

"Young Americans for Freedom is deeply shocked that the CIA should secretly attempt to influence student opinion. But we are absolutely astounded to discover that federal funds in huge amounts have been placed in the hands of irresponsible leftists who do not represent American students. . . ."

Nor was this the first time the CIA had financed a highly liberal group. Several years ago it was learned that the Kaplan Fund, also subsidized by the CIA, had spread its money to such left-wing organizations as Mobilization for Youth, a New York-based anti-poverty

Continued on page 13

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE PUBLISHER

In 1964 you, our subscribers, purchased an amazing 140,000 5-Weeks-for-a-Dollar gift subscriptions for your friends and others whom you hoped to introduce to the conservative message. Although we lost considerable money on the 5-Weeks-for-a-Dollar program, it was easily the most popular and (for you) economically painless plan we ever offered. And we felt the tremendous results justified our financial loss.

However, by 1965, escalating printing and mailing costs simply made it impossible for us to continue the program. But, after two years, readers are still demanding that the program be re-established. Many readers, some who themselves were introduced to HUMAN EVENTS this way, continue to send us their dollar bills, insisting that we send someone five issues.

All right, we capitulate! On the back page of this issue we reintroduce the 5-Weeks-for-a-Dollar program. We can do this only by trimming some of the costly "frills." For instance, all orders must be accompanied by payment, to save us the costs of billing. Also, we will not be able to send you a "thank you" card for your gift order, although we will send your recipient a gift announcement and a brochure about HUMAN EVENTS. Even with these savings the dollar does not cover our costs, but we hope to make up most of the deficit if sufficient numbers renew for themselves.

So get in the swing of things! Introduce someone to HUMAN EVENTS every week. If enough get the message, Johnson City, Texas' favorite son will take up permanent residence on the old homestead in 1969.

How many names will you send us this week? Ten? Fifteen? That's the spirit!

Sincerely,

R D Kephart

R. D. Kephart
Publisher

(See page 5 for reader reaction)

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944

Frank C. Hanighen (1899-1964)

James L. Wick (1897-1964)

Milton I. Wick, Publisher Emeritus

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events* . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

Editor — Thomas S. Winter
Capitol Hill Editor — Allan H. Ryskind
Managing Editor — Robert F. Latham
Assistant Editor — Gary W. Russell
Editorial Production — Ricky J. Lloyd
Contributing Editors — Terry Catchpole
and Phillip Abbott Luce

★ ★ ★

Publisher — Robert D. Kephart
Manager-Subscriber Services — Dawn Cina
Promotion Consultant — Patrick J. Gorman
Advertising Manager — Helen Souder
Art Director — Jack Stricker
Shipping Manager — Ray McMurray

Address all subscription inquiries, complaints, address changes and other correspondence to Human Events, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. For address changes print your new address on a plain sheet of paper and attach a copy of the address label from a recent issue of *Human Events*.

Bound Volumes indexed: January-December, 1966, \$20. January-December, 1965, \$20. July-December, 1963, \$18. April-June, 1963, \$18. January-March, 1963, \$18. Second six months, 1962, \$15. First six months, 1962, \$15. Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, \$12.50 (see coupon below).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th St., New York, N.Y. 10011

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendation and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in *HUMAN EVENTS* are:

Holmes Alexander
Allen-Scott Report
John Chamberlain
Ralph de Toledano
Lawrence Fertig

Barry Goldwater
Paul Harvey
Henry Hazlitt
Jenkin Lloyd Jones
Howard Kershner

James J. Kilpatrick
Russell Kirk
Irene Corbally Kuhn
Thomas A. Lane
Victor Lasky

Raymond Moley
Edgar A. Mowrer
Dr. Max Rafferty
Victor Riesel
Donald I. Rogers

Morrie Ryskind
Henry J. Taylor
George Todt
Walter Trohan
Alice Widener

CONTENTS

Manchester Book Installments Put Kennedy Forces in Bad Light—By Ralph de Toledano	5
Do Moral Judgments Have a Place in Welfare?—By Alice Widener	6
Nixon and Romney Forces Look to N.H., Wisconsin Primaries—From the Allen-Scott Report	7
Social Security LBJ Style—From the Chicago Tribune	7
Fighting the "War on Crime" in Florida—By Burgess Carpenter	8
Soviet Physicists Must Advise on Science—Not Politics—By John Chamberlain	10
Come-and-Get-It Welfare—By Donald I. Rogers	10
Reagan's Tuition Plan Follows Education Council's 1965 Ideas—By Dan L. Beebe in the Oroville (Calif.) Mercury	11
Will Private Colleges Vanish?—By Russell Kirk	12
Talking With the Red Chinese—By Henry J. Taylor	12
Findley Assails Aid to Poland	12
More Constitution-Stretching—By James Jackson Kilpatrick	14
Spotlight on Congress	15

"Wish I had a million dollars to send you instead of just a million wishes for survival and success."—Mrs. Jack A. Meeker, Seattle, Wash.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Check the savings you prefer:

☐ 1 year (52 issues) \$12.50 . . . YOU SAVE \$5.70
☐ 2 years (104 issues) \$22.50 . . . YOU SAVE \$13.90

(Over the single copy price)

This is a ☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL subscription.
☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later

My Name _____
(Please Print)

Address _____

City/State _____

ZIP _____

☐ Also, send me _____ copies of the _____ (date) issue of HUMAN EVENTS. \$35 per issue (coins, please, not stamps); 4 copies \$1; 9 for \$2; 25 copies \$5; 52 copies \$10; 110 copies \$20; 300 copies \$50; 500 copies \$75; 1,999 copies \$140; lots of 5,000 or more, \$120 per thousand.

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 410 FIRST STREET, S.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

• Gov. Ronald Reagan isn't the only conservative being threatened with possible assassination. Florida Gov. Claude Kirk, who has stepped up his battle to clean up crime in Florida (see page 8), recently received two postcards threatening to kill him during his wedding ceremony held last week in Palm Beach.

• Republicans expect to score major gains in the 1968 Senate races. Of the 11 GOP members up for re-election, all occupy "safe" seats with the possible exception of California's ultra-liberal Thomas Kuchel, who faces likely primary opposition. Should Kuchel be defeated in the primary, the GOP expects to retain the seat. Twenty-three Democrats are up for re-election and several are thought in major trouble. Among them: Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Lister Hill (Ala.), George McGovern (S.D.), Joseph Clark (Pa.), Daniel Brewster (Md.) and Wayne Morse (Ore.).

• Word is being buffeted about Capitol Hill that Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, could be the eventual replacement for Speaker John McCormack.

• Michigan Gov. George Romney has submitted a record \$1.1-billion budget for the next fiscal year and asked the legislature to approve the state's first income tax to pay for it. Romney seeks a 2.5 per cent personal income tax, a 5 per cent corporate income tax, an 8 per cent tax on financial institutions and a 3-cent boost in the cigarette tax.

• Supporters of the controversial consular treaty have long counted Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) among their allies. But Mrs. Smith wrote Secretary of State Dean Rusk last week indicating that she could not support the pact unless she receives assurance that it will not be put into effect until the Viet Nam war is ended. "Russia is aiding the enemy in the Viet Nam war and providing material and means with which American service personnel are being killed," she explained.

• Administration lobbyists face an uphill struggle to win congressional approval of the President's \$3.1-billion foreign aid bill. "This looks like the toughest year yet," says Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), an aid supporter. "The fighting won't be confined to the Foreign Relations Committee; it will break out on the floor in both houses." Adds Rep. Wayne Hays (D-Ohio): "I've always voted for foreign aid before but this year I doubt any amount of arm-twisting can sway me. The way I feel now I'd vote to cut it by two-thirds or even more."

• The Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba reports that the evidence is overwhelming that the Soviets have reintroduced long-range ballistic missiles in Castroland. The Miami-based group, headed by former U.S. Ambassador Spruille Braden, quotes a recently arrived refugee, Manuel Vidal, as saying that last December 15 he personally saw a Soviet missile 30 miles outside Havana.

• Returning from South Viet Nam last week, Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.) called for an end to truces "until the north shows a prior willingness to use them in good faith." During the recent Tet truce, said Tower, a member of the Armed Services Committee, "our enemy brought in between 35,000 and 70,000 tons of supplies. One airman told me 'route 1 looked like the Jersey Turnpike.'" Military officials say the United States actually had more casualties during the week of the truce than during the week previous to it. The Communist casualties were reduced by several hundred.



• Even without Clark Kerr, Berkeley still seems to be a haven for radical professors. Alexander P. Saxton, who was chairman of the Castroite Fair Play for Cuba Committee in San Francisco, is now an acting assistant professor in the History Department.

• Professional revolutionaries from throughout Latin America will gather in Havana July 28 for closed-door strategy sessions. "The conference of representatives of the people and of revolutionary movements of Latin America will serve to intensify the struggle against United States imperialist domination in Latin America," according to Radio Havana.

• Rep. Paul Fino (R-N.Y.) says the Administration is waging war on two fronts, in Viet Nam and the United States. The war at home, he says, represents "a war on self-help, a war on fixed income, a war on respect for law and order, a war on middle-class morality, a war on purchasing power, a war on the neighborhood school." Fino opposes such war efforts, adding, "I'm for ripping the general's insignia from the shoulders of the social planners."

• Pollster Lou Harris has completed a confidential study for the Job Corps, disclosing that "fights, stealing and trouble" are the main reason that four out of five Corpsmen quit before completing their course. Another fact reported by Harris: Fifty-nine per cent of those who are currently unemployed [after leaving the Job Corps] were either working or going to school before entering the program."

• Government spending at all levels—federal, state and local—will rise \$29 billion during the current fiscal year to a record \$254 billion. The total will be more than double that of 10 years ago, reports the Tax Foundation, and amounts to an estimated \$4,305 per American household.

• The French government made a \$1-million profit by selling six military properties the United States gave it for nothing between 1956 and 1964, according to a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska). The U.S. never got a dime, despite agreements between France and the U.S. for payment of the properties' residual value. The de Gaulle government simply sold the properties to the highest private bidders.

• The 24-hour "General strike" called by Negro militants in support of Adam Clayton Powell last week was a resounding flop. A Detroit-based strike committee had begged Negroes to stay away from their jobs, keep their children from schools, and refrain from shopping. A nationwide survey indicates that the strike failed to come off in any city.

• Radio Havana has announced that five representatives of a British firm (Simon-Carves) recently arrived in Havana to negotiate the sale of a nitrogen fertilizer plant to Cuba.

Romney Talks Like Dove

Republican politicians now fear that if Gov. George Romney is nominated for President on the GOP ticket, a vast number of Republicans may not only fail to vote for him but may secretly or openly back LBJ. And they are not just referring to the many desertions that can be expected from Goldwater people who will not forgive Romney for running out on the ticket in 1964. The other desertions, they say, will be caused by the fact that many Republicans feel Romney is beginning to sound more and more like Bobby Kennedy and J. William Fulbright.



ROMNEY

In a Lincoln Day visit to Louisville, Ky., on February 11, for example, Romney decided to launch an all-out assault on LBJ because of his decision for "military escalation" in the Viet Nam war.

Romney went further. He stated he was even opposed to the foreign policy of containment developed by former President Harry S. Truman and the late John Foster Dulles, the Republicans' great secretary of state. ("That Romney would choose a Republican occasion to knock a Republican secretary of state reveals the extent of his political sagacity," noted one old pro.)

Instead of calling for President Johnson to stiffen his resistance against the Communists, the Michigan governor, who is fast becoming a master of the liberal cliché, declared that "America must develop the underlying framework for a new generation of foreign policy. It must place primary emphasis on brotherhood rather than on guns, gadgets and things for being the world's policeman."

Finally, Romney urged ratification of the consular treaty now pending in the Senate.

That treaty, as *Human Events* has consistently pointed out, would enable the Soviets to increase their trade with the West and provide them with further opportunities for spying, all at a time they are supplying war material to North Viet Nam. Nevertheless, Romney was quoted as saying he would use whatever influence he possesses with Senate Republican leaders to help advance the pact.

- In his eager drive for the nomination, Romney is continuing to hire staff men and consultants who represent the radical wing of the Republican party. Hugh Morrow, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's principal speech writer since 1960, has been dispatched on temporary assignment to help develop speeches for Romney. Also being added to the Romney staff is Jack C. Vandenberg, 39, who served for the last year as executive assistant to arch-liberal Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey.

Johnathan Moore, a "U.N. firster," and formerly with the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, has become Romney's special staff assistant for foreign policy matters. Moore, who once worked for Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), was considered a "far-out" liberal by those who knew him well. "He was far more liberal than Saltonstall and would always try to persuade the senator to take the left-wing line, especially on foreign policy," recalls one acquaintance of Moore's.

Human Events pointed out last week that Romney has also hired Bruce Chapman and George Gilder as consultants. They are authors of *The Party That Lost Its Head*, a book which advises the Republicans on the ideological direction they should take. If the Republicans followed their advice, says the Socialist-inclined *New Leader*, the GOP would be "somewhere to the left of the Democrats."

A Taft-Lukens Rivalry?

Rep. Robert Taft is reported in hot water with his Ohio colleagues these days because they believe he went back on his word to freshman Republican Rep. Donald E. ("Buz") Lukens, also from the Buckeye State.

Taft, says one Ohio lawmaker, had promised Lukens he would support him for president of the freshman Republicans, a post without much authority but one

that adds prestige to the office holder. A week before the voting Taft, whose district borders that of Lukens, had appeared more than friendly. He had also accepted Lukens' invitation to speak in Lukens' district for a Lincoln Day address on February 17.

Something or someone, however, apparently caused Taft to change his mind and he began campaigning against his fellow Ohioan, claiming he was "too conservative."



Taft helped swing votes from Lukens to Kentuckian William Cowger, the former mayor of Louisville who is considered more liberal than Lukens.

Some Ohio Republicans think, however, that Taft's anti-Lukens campaign had little to do with ideology, but a lot to do with politics. Taft, they say, is aiming for a Senate shot in either 1968 or 1970 and doesn't want to build up any possible competition.

Wirtz Aids Convicts

Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.), a one-man battalion against crime and scandal, has uncovered a weird series of regulations recently issued by the Department of Labor. Under these new regulations, said Williams, a convict, solely as the result of his work while serving a prison sentence, can, first, establish his eligibility for unemployment benefits and, second, qualify for Social Security.



WILLIAMS

"Heretofore," Williams indignantly noted, "federal prisons have been recognized as places of punishment for persons after their conviction of a crime to society. The 'Great Society,' however, has now adopted an entirely new approach to the criminal, an approach where the fringe benefits may partially offset the punishment of confinement."

As a part of this new philosophy, Williams commented, the Department of Labor on June 27, 1966, issued Special Bulletin No. 33. This bulletin dignified the work performed by a convict while serving his sentence by classifying such work as "federal service." This, said Williams, "has far-reaching effects—effects far beyond those of classification of services." It means, he said, that a convict can now establish eligibility for federal benefits while still serving time in prison.

Bulletin No. 33, of June 27, 1966, states that the Department of Labor issued a May 17, 1966, ruling "that an inmate of a federal penal or correctional institution who is appointed to a federal position prior to his release from the institution and who is permitted under the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act (PHA) of 1965 . . . to perform services outside the institution performs 'federal services' and receives 'federal wages' within the meaning of Section 1501 of the Social Security Act for purposes of the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program."

In a letter to the Delaware senator, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz himself declared that

work done in prison could be considered "federal service" and that it is possible that upon release from prison a claimant may establish entitlement to benefits under a state unemployment insurance law as well.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has also confirmed the fact that this regulation has the effect of permitting a convict to establish eligibility for Social Security benefits solely as the result of work performed while serving his prison sentence.

The "Great Society," Williams added, finds that bestowing unemployment and Social Security benefits upon convicts is not enough. "We find," he declared, "that the U.S. Civil Service Commission has likewise joined this parade of granting these fringe benefits. I refer to Schedule A of this agency. . . ."

"Under this schedule it is theoretically possible for a prisoner to increase his benefits under the civil service retirement system in this manner:

"Suppose Mr. A. is working while serving a two-year term in prison. If after release from prison this individual obtains a job in the federal government whereby he would be eligible to participate in civil service retirement, he could, after working several years in federal employment, use the two years of prison work to add to his government work and be eligible for retirement benefits based on the total years of employment"

During the past four years, claimed Williams, the "Great Society" has advanced some rather far-fetched proposals, "but without a doubt this is the most fantastic concoction of them all."

'Chiefs' Back ABM Defense

Bared last week in the public prints for the first time was a still secret position paper of the Joint Chiefs of Staff regarding the development of an American anti-ballistic missile system. According to this paper, which was endorsed unanimously by the chiefs, the United States must build a missile defense to keep the kind of strategic edge that won the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

This view, of course, is in direct conflict with that of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, who continues to throw one roadblock after another in the path of a missile defense system.

"Deterrence," argue the Joint Chiefs, "is a combination of forces in being and state of mind. Should the Soviets come to believe that their ballistic missile defense, coupled with a nuclear attack on the United States, would limit damage to the Soviet Union to a level acceptable to them—whatever that level is—our forces would no longer deter, and the first principle of our security policy is gone."

U.S. nuclear superiority has been so overwhelming up to now, the chiefs state, that Russia has not been able to get its way in the world. But this could change, they warn, if the United States does not keep pace with Russia in defensive missiles.

Deploying the Nike-X anti-missile system around the United States, the chiefs contend, would help "continue the Cuba power environment in the world At the time of Cuba, the strategic nuclear balance was such that the Soviets did not have an exploitable capability because of our vastly superior nuclear strength."

Aside from deterring war and saving lives if war does come, the chiefs see other advantages in deploying a Nike-X missile defense. It would, they argue:

- Reduce the chance of an accidentally fired missile, since the Nike-X could intercept it.
- Show the world that the United States is interested in defense as well as offense, thus reducing suspicions that we intend to lob the first nuclear missile.

LBJ's New 'Rights' Law

With utter disregard for the public and congressional opinion which caused the defeat of last year's civil rights bill, President Johnson has introduced a 1967 rights measure almost identical to the rejected 1966 version. If anything, the new proposal is even

harsher, since it includes a drastic "open housing" provision that would cover all housing in just two years.

Fully aware that opposition to the "open housing" section probably killed off his entire civil rights measure of last year, LBJ has called for a massive propaganda campaign to cut the ground out from under those who object to it.

"The task of informing the minds and enlightening the consciences of those who are subject to these fears [i.e., anyone opposed to federal regulation of private housing] should begin at once," said Johnson in what amounted to a "go" signal for demonstrations, pamphleteering and emotional, slogan-filled



Will Sen. Everett Dirksen again lead the fight against LBJ's "forced housing" proposal?

speechmaking. Pinpointing those groups he wanted to help head this drive, LBJ declared in his message to Congress:

"Churches can help perform this task with a unique competence—and they should. So should civic organizations, public officials, human relations commissions, labor unions and private industries."

The bill proposed by the President has a number of major provisions which deserve close congressional scrutiny. Among them:

- The progressive prohibition of racial and religious discrimination in the sale or rental of all housing. This would start at once with the 3 or 4 per cent of all homes already covered by federal executive orders. It would expand next January 1 to large apartment houses and the 30 or 40 per cent of homes in real estate developments and, finally, effective Jan. 1, 1969, it would cover all housing. This total ban would even apply to the renting of a room in a private home.

- The proposed law would require the secretary of housing and urban development to seek a voluntary solution to cases of discrimination, followed by administrative hearings. In case of further violations, he would have the right to issue a cease-and-desist order enforceable with fines through the courts.

- The attorney general, said Johnson, would also be "empowered to support these enforcement efforts, when he had reason to believe that a general pattern or practice of discrimination exists."

The proposed bill would also make it a federal offense to interfere with anyone exercising civil rights guaranteed by law; such "interference" would include both outright violence and "threats" against these persons, again giving the Justice Department wide latitude in determining the nature of "threats" and selection of those to prosecute.

Still another controversial provision would make the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, rather than the courts, the initial arbiter in cases involving alleged discriminatory practices.

Persons brought before this presidentially appointed body would have the right to take their case to a Federal Court of Appeals following a commission ruling, but their first appearance would be before the very liberal commission.

Opposition to the 1966 bill on the Senate floor was led by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), the Republican minority leader, who defeated the measure by filibuster, with the forces favoring the bill unable to muster even a Senate majority of 50 votes to stop debate. To prevent a recurrence of this alliance of public opposition and Senate filibuster, President Johnson has not only ordered his massive propaganda

campaign, but has taken care to see that he has a weapon to use against Sen. Dirksen in Illinois.

Late last year the Administration decided to build a \$375-million nuclear accelerator in Weston, Ill., a move which will create new jobs for area residents and help the local economy. It is thought that if and when Sen. Dirksen chooses to oppose the 1967 civil rights bill, the Administration will remind both the state's congressional delegation and the voting public in Illinois of its past "benevolence" and warn the state that future federal projects can be withheld.

By employing such blackmail and through well-coordinated propaganda attacks, the Administration hopes to ram through its highly questionable civil rights package of 1967. Action is expected to start in the Senate first, but readers are urged to write both their senators and congressman immediately. Last year the House came close (222 to 190) to rejecting the "open housing" section and with the added conservative strength, defeat of this measure is very possible if the members hear from their constituents.

Gov't Kills Smith Visit

The State Department has so far effectively blocked Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith from coming to America to attend the "International Symposium on Communism," to be held in Chicago's Prudential Auditorium March 10-12. The gathering is sponsored by the Church League of America, headed by Maj. Edgar C. Bundy.



SMITH

The symposium is scheduled to hear such noted authorities on communism as Rep. Edward Derwinski (R.-Ill.); Paul Bethel, a former foreign service officer who edits the highly respected *Latin American Report*, and Nathaniel Weyl, whose book *Red Star Over Cuba* won national acclaim.

The Church League also wanted to invite Ian Smith, and Bundy wrote the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs asking if it would permit Smith to come into this country. The bureau wrote back that he could come, but only if he sported a passport "issued or validated by British authorities." Since Smith has declared Rhodesia independent of Great Britain, he will not, of course, ask the British to issue him a passport nor would he use one if it were given to him. Several members of Congress are expected to question this State Department policy, but it is extremely doubtful the department will relent.

Defeated Demos Find Work

The "Great Society" is taking on all the trappings of a rest home for unemployed politicians.

At least 15 Democratic congressmen defeated last year for re-election have been rewarded with posh jobs in the Johnson Administration.

Former Rep. David King (Utah) has been named ambassador to the Malagasy Republic; N. Neiman Craley Jr. (Pa.) a public affairs commissioner for



Former Democratic congressmen Dyal (Calif.), King (Utah) and Morrison (La.) are among those with new federal jobs.

the Pacific Trust Islands; and Clair Callan (Neb.) deputy administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Alec G. Olsen (Minn.) went on the Department of Agriculture payroll as a "defense mobilization planner" and Raymond Clevenger (Mich.) was signed up by the Office of Economic Opportunity as a consultant on rural poverty. Rolland Redlin (N.D.) is employed as a "war on hunger consultant" by the agency for International Development and Roy McVicker (Colo.) is a "contract consultant" for the same agency.

Two former congressmen, Stanley L. Greigg (Iowa) and Ken W. Dyal (Calif.) were recruited by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien for jobs in his department. James Morrison (La.) is vice chairman of a presidential commission to study the distribution of small parcels by the Post Office.

Other former congressmen now feeding at the public trough include Georgia's Russell Tuten (General Services Administration), New Jersey's Thomas McGrath (HUD), Texas' Lindley Beckworth (U.S. Customs Court), Wisconsin's John Race (Economic Development Administration), Idaho's Compton White (Treasury Department) and Florida's Billy Matthews (Rural Community Development Service).

Scholarly Boondoggling

A little-known federal agency last week shelled out nearly \$1 million for what an angry congressman termed "exercises in scholarly doodling."



BROTZMAN

The National Endowment for the Humanities announced grants totalling \$936,000 to finance studies ranging from "medieval Spanish language" to archaeological diggings in Tuscany, Italy. Rep. Donald Brotzman (R.-Colo.) was sharply critical, asserting that such expenditures are indefensible at a time "when our overtaxed citizens are being asked by President Johnson to sacrifice even more." The Colorado lawmaker singled out for specific criticism the following NEH projects:

- History of the 19th Century comic strip (\$8,789).
- Research into dime novels and other popular literature (\$12,650).
- A compilation of writings on the fur trade in the United States and Canada between 1770 and 1820 (\$5,000).
- A dictionary of folklore, magic and witchcraft (\$15,000).

NEH is a companion to the National Endowment for the Arts, which is currently shelling out taxpayer funds to unknown and unproved writers. The literary hopefuls are receiving \$10,000 federal grants to work on autobiographical novels, to travel in California (for a projected novel on Hollywood) and to "complete long poems."

Catholic Poll

The first poll of all the 68,000 Roman Catholic priests in the United States is producing some surprising results. Though only 3,000 replies have been counted so far, they reveal that the average Catholic priest is a good deal more conservative than commonly believed and certainly more conservative than the Catholic hierarchy.

The poll is being conducted for Catholic Polls, Inc., by the Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J., current affairs columnist for *Our Sunday Visitor*. Here are the results to some of the questions as of an early counting, but with the pattern of replies already fairly well set:

- Should the U.S. favor the admission of Red China to the U.N.?

Yes 928 No 2,042

- Should the U.S. increase trade with Communist countries?

Yes 864 No 2,190

- Should the U.S. adopt a firm policy of winning the war in Viet Nam?

Yes 2,706 No 371

- Should the U.S. let South Viet Nam mine the harbor in Haiphong?

Yes 2,557 No 457

- Should the U.S. continue to prevent Free Chinese troops from fighting in Viet Nam?

Yes 1,446 No 1,514

- Should the U.S. continue to prevent Free China from bombing Red China's nuclear plants?

Yes 1,446 No 1,431

Manchester Book Installments Put Kennedy Forces in Bad Light

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

It is an interesting commentary on William Manchester's *The Death of a President*—an account of the John F. Kennedy assassination commissioned by the President's widow and his brother, Bobby—that few, if any, of those who covered the events presumably described have stood up for it as an accurate reading of history.

Objective Washington correspondents are repelled by its blatant pamphleteering and its cavalier way with the facts. Many who read the first installment as it appeared in *Look* magazine were surprised that he would drag in the crime statistics of Dallas and Texas. But like this writer, they simply scanned over them, certain that no writer in his right mind would falsify them.

It came as a real shock when *U.S. News & World Report*, having checked those statistics, discovered that they were made up out of whole cloth to sustain Mr. Manchester's thesis that Texas was a spawning ground of evil.

Pro-Kennedy correspondents here in Washington have, for the most part, been embarrassed by Mr. Manchester's excesses of maudlin commiseration and wide-eyed sentimentality. They know that it didn't happen the way the book describes it, and they realize that every installment simply hurts the Kennedy family more—in particular, Jackie and Bobby.

Publication of the third part of the serialization last week left many in the pro-Kennedy press faction aghast. For

in his desire to do in President Johnson and exalt the Kennedys and their staffs, Mr. Manchester has given away far more than he realized. About the worst that Mr. Manchester can find to say about President Johnson in those terrible first hours after the assassination was that he "reclined" on the bed of Air Force One's bedroom while dictating to a secretary.

Air Force One is the presidential plane, and Mr. Johnson was the President, but this did not seem to concern either the Kennedys or the book's author.

As Mr. Manchester abundantly shows, Mr. Johnson was tolerant far beyond the bounds of courtesy when the Kennedy contingent tried to countermand his order not to leave Dallas until he had been sworn in, that Kennedy aides insulted and shouted at Johnson aides, and that they did everything within their power to make it clear to the press that they despised the new President.

Far more significant is the theme that runs through portions of the current Manchester installment in *Look*. For the most part, this is implicit. But it is openly stated at one point when a Kennedy aide is said to have thought to himself as he saw Mr. Johnson's assistant at work: "It's all over for us." Again, Lawrence O'Brien, John F. Kennedy's legislative liaison man, is also quoted as having thought about Jack Valenti, long an intimate of Mr. Johnson, "Well, he's on his way now." Mr. Manchester seeks to ascribe self-seeking motives to the Johnson group,



Author William Manchester ponders a point during his recent interview on NBC's "Meet the Press" television program.

but his only evidence concerns the Kennedy crusaders.

Repeatedly, Mr. Manchester tries to prove that Lyndon Johnson was sworn in as President in Dallas because he was grasping for power. This point is not documented. Nor is it made clear that there were overriding reasons for this, and that this is standard procedure.

These points aside, the author of the book devotes considerable space to "prove" that Bobby Kennedy did not make the suggestion or concur in it. But the record shows that Bobby was asked by the new President and that he then argued that Johnson should be sworn in as soon as possible.

In the Manchester book, Bobby denies this. It is interesting, however, that *Robert Kennedy at Forty*—written by two *Time* magazine correspondents with the full cooperation of Bobby—corroborates the story as it is known today. It can be added that I found

not one scrap of contradictory evidence when doing the research for my forthcoming book, *RFK—The Man Who Would Be President*. At what point Bobby or his strategists decided to rewrite the history of his role in that episode would offer some clues as to his character.

No one can read, without shock and dismay, the account of the sordid battle for the late President's body in the Dallas hospital where it rested. There was no need to move it as hastily as Kenneth O'Donnell and other Kennedy stalwarts demanded, especially since it was contrary to Texas law to do so. In the end, they physically forced their way out, pushing aside all law enforcement officials—as they pushed aside President Johnson when the casket was removed from Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington. None of it makes pretty reading. And it explains why, having launched the book, Jacqueline Kennedy and Bobby labored so mightily to suppress it.

(Copyright 1967, King Features Synd.)

FIVE-WEEKS-FOR-A-DOLLAR PROGRAM BRINGS POPULAR RESPONSE

Hundreds of Letters Received from Enthusiastic Readers:

—From Atlanta, Georgia

I should like to suggest that each of the five of us give five of the five-week subscriptions to our friends. Each of these subscriptions cost merely one dollar. We could then multiply the HUMAN EVENTS readers from five to 25.
I plan to send my five gift subscriptions this week. I hope you will join me.
(A letter from one subscriber to 5 others)

—From Villanova, Pennsylvania

Dear Friends:

With prompt response to your return to the FIVE WEEKS FOR A DOLLAR program, I enclose the names and addresses of six potential subscribers and my check of six dollars.

This program in the long run will not be a loss to you—for instance:

Subscribers such as myself who cannot afford \$3.95 gift subscriptions for all whom we would like to subscribe to HUMAN EVENTS can now reach more people at \$1.00 each.

—From Memphis, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for \$6.00 for six five-week subscriptions. I'm delighted that you are making it possible (and easy) for your readers to spread your magnificent publication around. I look upon it as "a match for the candle of Freedom."

I have informed these six people re my intentions of giving them this initial subscription with the added thought that if they like HUMAN EVENTS (and I can't see how they can fail to do so), they, in turn, give a subscription to somebody of THEIR choice. This COULD have a chain reaction. I hope so.

—From Grand Junction, Colorado

Gentlemen:

OK, you are willing to gamble on an offer which is destined to be a loss to you at the moment, but which may bring future gains. . . . I'll take you up on it.

Enclosed is my money order for \$100 plus a list of 100 names. Let's try it and see how many in this community become sufficiently enlightened to want more of the same.

You'll note I included all our Republican committeemen and 10 Democratic committeemen who might be receptive plus 10 GOP party workers or office holders locally. Also included are a number of the more receptive doctors, dentists and a sampling of school board officials and other elected office holders.

HOW MANY
NAMES WILL
YOU
SEND THIS
WEEK?

—From Dayton, Ohio

Dear Marvelous People:

I am enclosing my subscription renewal along with five gift orders.

I have found your paper an invaluable resource. It has enabled me to provide effective leadership in meaningful activities based on your absolutely dependable, accurate reporting.

In our area our members were successful in helping to elect two U.S. congressmen, a state senator, two representatives as well as doing our share for our fine Ohio Governor and his slate. Much of the credit for our success belongs to you for providing us with the information on which we could act in an effective manner.

Thank you for the inspiration you give by your wonderful articles and the comfort of knowing that so many others are working for the same objectives!

Take a minute now to fill out the coupons on the reverse side of this page—and mail them today!



Do Moral Judgments Have a Place in Welfare?

By ALICE WIDENER

On the Huntley-Brinkley TV newscast over NBC on February 8, there was presented a filmed interview with a welfare recipient in Anacostia, in Washington, D.C., described as "at one and the same time a significant cause of welfare programs and the need for them."

The interviewed recipient was Miss Gloria Young, age 27, without a husband and with seven children. Miss Young, a Negro, was herself born of a mother on welfare and thus Miss Young's offspring are third-generation welfare recipients.

During the interview Mr. Wallace Westfeldt of the Huntley-Brinkley news staff ably brought out the details of Miss Young's and her children's dire financial plight on welfare payments enabling them to live merely on a subsistence level. Miss Young is bitterly critical of the insufficient amounts received, says she is being financially victimized, and points out that President Johnson says all Americans are equal.

During the entire interview, Miss Young did not utter a word revealing any sense of personal wrongdoing or of compunction about the immense burden she has put on taxpayers' shoulders. Yet Mr. Westfeldt told me today that she never has been married and the children are offspring of three different fathers. Mr. Westfeldt himself omitted any expression of moral disapproval on the TV-cast.

A news reporter, Mr. Westfeldt said over the phone, "I am not in the business of making moral judgments." As a columnist, neither am I. But it seems that unless someone in our society makes

it our business to make moral judgments about the Miss Gloria Youngs of today, the business statistics of welfare will be such that thousands of hard-working, morally decent parents struggling to bring up their children, regardless of race, color or creed, will become the tax slaves of young women such as Miss Young and the males with whom they associate.

To judge by Miss Young's televised attitude, it seems she might have still more children under similar circumstances. She seems to regard "welfare" as a hostile enemy and not to regard

herself as her own worst enemy.

There are hundreds of thousands of very poor young Negro and white women who did not do as Miss Young did. Today their earnings are being cut down and their families are being financially penalized as a result of behavior such as hers. All her criticisms are other-directed, not self-directed. NBC did not criticize her.

Not a mathematician, I cannot estimate the probable future cost to the District of Columbia in welfare payments to Miss Young and her seven children and whatever future number

of children she might bear. Nor can I estimate the cost of possible payments to her children's children in the next and fourth generation.

As things stand today, the seven children are here and they present a tragic problem that must be dealt with socially, morally and financially by our society. So is Miss Young here. What really should be done in her case? If she continues to do in the future as she has done in the past, is she the desirable custodian of her existing offspring? Would increased welfare payments to her be any kind of deterrent to her adding to the present grave problem? If society has a responsibility to aid Miss Young, has she no responsibility to aid society? Or is she to be left entirely free to use and abuse it?

Mr. Westfeldt and Messrs. Huntley and Brinkley walked away from making any moral judgment on their TV show concerning the "significant" welfare case they presented. But it is obvious that some kind of moral judgment must be made about all such cases and some kind of legislative decision must be made about them. Otherwise the incidence of such cases will increase welfare problems in geometric progression.

On our moral judgments hang all our values, responsibilities and liabilities. If the individual American is going to be absolved from all responsibility for foolish or immoral or purely egotistical behavior, then eventually our society could be leveled to the lowest level and all the citizenry would be equal in misery and depravity. On the business of making good moral judgments rests the future cost of each taxpayer's paying the wages of sin. Since they are unlimited, no nation is rich enough—not even our own—to pay them.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)



The Anacostia area of Washington, D.C., where a substantial number of welfare recipients live, has also been the scene of racial disorders and vandalism.

USE THESE COUPONS TO TAKE CONSERVATIVE ACTION NOW!

Send 5-weeks-for-a-dollar HUMAN EVENTS subscriptions.

Suggested recipients:

Neighbors, Friends, Relatives, Teachers, Principals, Doctors, Lawyers, Newscasters, Editors, Student Leaders, Club Members, Clergymen, Church Members.

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

Name (Please Print) Address City/State ZIP Gift Announcement to read

YOUR NAME HERE

Gentlemen: Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS for the persons named above, at just \$1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, so I enclose my payment of \$.

2/25/67

My Name (Please Print) Address City State ZIP

MAIL TO: Human Events • 410 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

PLEASE LIST ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS ON YOUR OWN STATIONERY

Nixon and Romney Forces Look to N.H., Wisconsin Primaries

From the Allen-Scott Report

Michigan Gov. George Romney and former Vice President Richard Nixon are moving toward head-on political clashes in at least two presidential preference primaries.

With the first of these contests less than 13 months away, Romney and Nixon lieutenants have begun taking political soundings and lining up support in New Hampshire and Wisconsin.

Organizations for both Romney and Nixon are now being quietly put together in both states and their announcements are expected to come before summer. This backstage political maneuvering, which normally would not begin

for several months, was triggered by private reports from GOP leaders in these states that their 1968 presidential primaries will be wide-open affairs—with no favorite-son candidates being entered.

After receiving this information, Nixon gave former Nebraska Sen. Fred Seaton, a long-time supporter, the mission of letting friendly Wisconsin and New Hampshire GOP leaders and lawmakers know that he would definitely enter these primaries.

Seaton also used these meetings to vigorously deny published reports that

Nixon was promoting favorite-son candidates to avoid a direct confrontation with Romney before the GOP national convention.

"Dick is set to enter every meaningful primary," reported Seaton, "and welcomes a chance to test his strength against Romney in New Hampshire and Wisconsin."

Aides of Romney are using the new political developments to stress the Michigan governor's intentions. In a recent talk with Wisconsin's Republican Chairman Ody J. Fish, these Romney lieutenants assured him that "the governor is eager to test his popularity against Nixon in the primaries. Once we heard that there would be no favorite-sons, we began making plans to enter your state and New Hampshire."

When Fish indicated that Nixon would probably have more support among party officials than Romney in his state, the Michigan governor's emissaries discounted this as being a serious handicap to their candidate.

It was pointed out that Romney has had close ties with Wisconsin, as a neighboring governor and as a former president of American Motors Co., which has its main manufacturing plant in that state.

The meeting took place after Fish had notified both Romney and Nixon that state GOP leaders, including Gov. Warren Knowles, were determined that there would be no favorite-son candidate entered in Wisconsin. Knowles had been proposed as a favorite son by Rep. Melvin Laird, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, Fish stated, but the governor agreed to stay out of the contest "so as not to impede a test between serious candidates."

The New Hampshire primary is scheduled for March 10, 1968. The Wisconsin primary follows on the first Tuesday in April. Efforts of the legislature there to change this date to May are not expected to affect the Romney-Nixon clash.

Fifteen states and the District of Columbia will hold presidential primaries

for the election of convention delegates in 1968. In addition to New Hampshire and Wisconsin, they are: Illinois, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in April; District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska, West Virginia, Oregon, Maryland and Florida in May; California and South Dakota in June.

★ ★ ★

Staff investigators of the Committee on Un-American Activities have found that Communists were involved in one out of every four race riots during the past two years in the United States.

Their preliminary report, prepared for Rep. Edwin Willis (D-La.), chairman, states that "there is evidence of Communist participation in 10 of the 40 major riots investigated during the staff's three-month inquiry." These included race riots in New York (Harlem), Rochester, N.Y., Jersey City, N.J., Cleveland and Chicago. No evidence of Communist participation was uncovered in racial riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

Representatives William M. Tuck (D-Va.) and Albert Watson (R-S.C.), who supervised the investigation, have recommended that the committee continue its probe and hold public hearings later this year.

★ ★ ★

Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen has notified GOP members of the Judiciary Committee that he plans to reintroduce his bill requiring future FBI directors to be confirmed by the Senate. The Dirksen bill passed the Senate last session but was pigeonholed in the House Judiciary Committee by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.). Under present law, no Senate confirmation is required.

(Copyright 1967, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

FAIRY TALE—A man was telling his grandson the story of Cinderella. When he finished, the wide-eyed lad looked at him and asked, "When the pumpkin turns into a beautiful coach, is that figured as straight income or capital gain?"

Social Security LBJ Style

From the Chicago Tribune

The more we learn about Mr. Johnson's plan to "enrich the lives" of the elderly by reshuffling tax and Social Security laws, the harder it is to reconcile his ideas with the original purpose of Social Security.

This purpose was to enable workers (or, more accurately, require them) to put money into a government trust fund so that in their old age they could receive annuities, based on their contributions, as a matter of right—without the supposed indignity of having to submit to a means test to qualify for public aid.

Mr. Goldwater's pre-1964 proposals to make Social Security voluntary would have forced the government to restore this banishing element of insurance and dignity. This is why those who have always wanted to turn Social Security into a Socialistic machine for the redistribution of income accused Mr. Goldwater of wanting to "wreck" Social Security and cultivated an outcry which forced him to drop his proposal.

Under Mr. Johnson's proposal Social Security would move another large step toward the dole. Already the higher paid workers are subsidizing the lower paid workers and the younger workers are subsidizing those who join the system nearer to retirement age. Mr. Johnson would now divide the elderly themselves into the subsidizers and the subsidized.

He would do this by abolishing the extra exemption of \$600 which everyone over 65 is entitled to take on his

income tax return, and substituting a larger exemption (\$2,300 for a single person and \$4,000 for a couple). But the larger exemption would be available only to those in the lower income brackets. For those with incomes of more than \$5,600 (\$11,200 for a couple) it would be scaled down.

On top of this, retired workers in the upper brackets would have to pay income tax on their Social Security benefits (something they were once assured they would never have to do). And those who had made the "mistake" of saving for their own old age would forfeit the credit now available to them on investment income.

The shift away from insurance and toward a dole was reflected in Mr. Johnson's own boast that his plan would free 500,000 elderly Americans from all income tax liability and would reduce taxes for three million others, and in his more subdued acknowledgment that "there will be some increases in taxes for those in the upper brackets—those best able to afford them."

The burden of caring for the needy has always fallen on those "best able to afford" it. But this principle has no place in a program which is billed as insurance and has always assured beneficiaries that they are entitled to their benefits without proof of need.

The crowning irony of Mr. Johnson's plan is that by dividing the elderly into the rich elderly and the needy elderly, on the basis of a stated level of income, it is in fact reviving the means test which was so repugnant to the founders of Social Security.

Will the REAL George Romney PLEASE STAND UP?

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS IS A GOOD 5¢ QUARTER

Lambaste the collectivists with these saucy sentiments on large, colorful stickers (over 40 to choose from). Use coupon below to order. We pay the postage.

TELESCREEN ORIGINAL

BUMPER STICKERS

(GUARANTEED TO IRRITATE LIBERALS)

LYNDON WHO?

I'M A CONSCIOUS, ARTICULATE AGENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONSPIRACY

TELESCREEN CO. • 4107 SOUTH AVE. • TOLEDO, OHIO 43615

Enclose: \$1.00 for 5 \$1.85 for 10 (Any Mixture)

Send To: _____

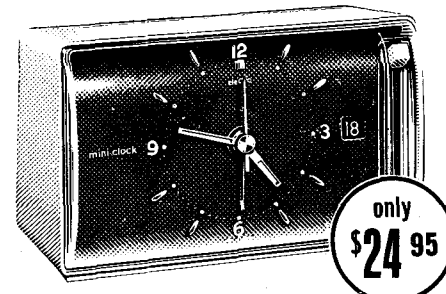
Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

☐ Please Send Complete Listing and Quantity Discounts

A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____

SOME PEOPLE WILL THINK YOU'RE CUCKOO TO PAY \$25 FOR "JUST" A CLOCK



They're the same people who don't mind living with "the approximate" time or walking into a Five-and-Dime every six months to buy another new \$8.95 wind-up tick-tock.

Also, this clock is not "just" a clock. It is a most elegant tabletop timepiece from West Germany with the following attributes:

There is the calendar. When you wake, you'll know what day it is! (This sometimes comes in handy!) Around back you will see no handle for winding... no cord for plugging-in. An ordinary flashlight battery powers the mechanisms—for a good year or more. When it begins to lose its juice, red appears under the number "12". Now, about the alarm. It's not the alarming kind. Just effective. Reveille begins with four short but insistent signals. If you don't shut off the alarm, there will follow a continuous bzzzzzzzzzz that would stir Rip Van Winkle.

Furthermore, this timepiece is in excellent taste. Quite handsome. Designed to "go" anywhere. You will think so, too. The works of this TwelveMonth Clock are so precise and perfect that you can adjust it to within two seconds of being on-the-dot every 24 hours. It's a rare wristwatch that can time itself to such a fine degree. The usual Haverhill's 10-day money-back Guarantee applies (if you are not impressed in every way). Beyond that, there is the Manufacturer's Warranty covering parts and workmanship. This extends over a full year. So if you can afford to indulge your appreciation of fine

Haverhill's goes to the ends of the earth to bring you the finest things. This Diehl TwelveMonth Clock is no exception.

things, this indeed is the timepiece that should bid you "Good Morning" each day. This is also a pretty wonderful gift to a son and daughter with early morning classes.

— NO TIME LIKE THIS TIME — HE-0225

Mail to: **HAVERHILL'S**
526 Washington St.,
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Please send me the Diehl TwelveMonth Clock. Satisfaction or refund guaranteed.

☐ I enclose check for \$24.95 plus \$1.00 for postage and insurance.
(California residents add 4% sales tax.)
☐ Bill AmExp.

Acct. # _____

Name _____

Address _____

Zip _____

© 1966 **Haverhill's**

Searching the World to bring you the Finest

Fighting the 'War on Crime' in Florida

Gov. Kirk's plan to use privately subsidized agents of the Wackenhut Corp. has caused cries of anguish from the liberals. Are their criticisms valid?

By BURGESS CARPENTER

Florida's first Republican governor since Reconstruction, Claude R. Kirk Jr., has stirred up a hornet's nest of civil libertarians, Democrats, Liberals and old-line politicians with his declaration of a "War on Crime." The criminals, understandably, are keeping quiet, although some Miami Beach mobsters muttered on a recent late-night radio talk show that their constitutional rights were being abridged.

In his campaign to occupy the governor's chair of the Sunshine State, Kirk continually pointed out there were many dark corners of Florida—places where organized crime and corruption had become accepted almost stoically by local officials and citizens.

His political target, of course, was Robert King High, his Democratic opponent and mayor of Miami, which according to FBI statistics ranks No. 2 in the nation, behind Los Angeles, in major crime. But beyond Kirk's concern for waylaying his adversary for the governorship was the fact that the state of Florida as a whole ranks No. 3 in crime, after California and Nevada.

A Pledge Fulfilled

So it was a pledge fulfilled when Kirk, 41-year-old insurance tycoon/securities analyst/investment banker, stood in a cold Tallahassee drizzle January 3 and told a hotly enthusiastic inaugural crowd that he was going to wage war on many crimes (including "crimes of too expensive government . . . crimes of high taxes . . . crimes of inadequate educational facilities," etc.), especially "the crime of crime itself; the insidiously brutal crimes committed upon the citizens of Florida by storm troopers of the underworld, by the thugs, murderers and gamblers.

"Today, I totally and irrevocably commit myself to ridding Florida of all these crimes. I pledge to you again that in our fight against the forces of organized crime I mean business."

Then Kirk dropped his two bombshells.

First, he announced that he had commissioned George R. Wackenhut, a former FBI man and head of the world's third largest investigative and security firm, as director of the war on a dollar-a-year basis.

Second, funds for the crime war would be raised privately.

Wackenhut, whose corporation has 5,000 employees, including the greatest number of ex-FBI men in any private business, was authorized by the new governor "to marshal the forces for this great fight—the investigators, the computers, the prosecutors, the attorneys, the accountants and the people." Wackenhut further was authorized to secure from his firm whatever personnel were needed, to be paid out of the donations from the public.

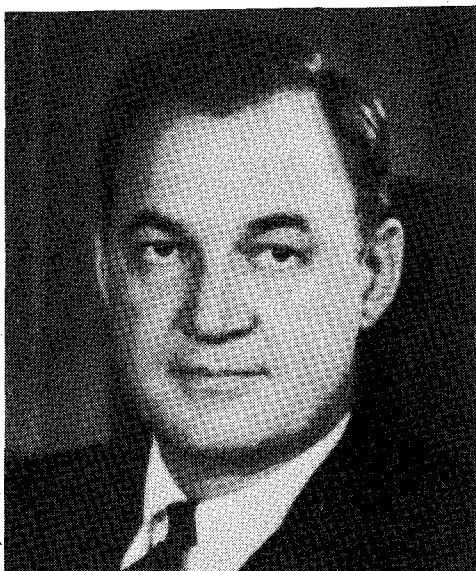
Kirk likened the newly created investigative force to the "Reserves" because "no war is ever won by the Regulars alone"—the Regulars being the law enforcement officers at all levels of Florida government.

What Kirk didn't say was that too many law enforcement agencies and

prosecutors are so tied in with the underworld that he could not trust the cleanup job to the Regulars alone.

Gov. Kirk further pooh-poohed the idea of letting a state government agency do the job by pointing out that the sheriff's bureau cannot send its agents into a county without an invitation from the sheriff; that the Highway Patrol has no arrest powers (except over traffic violators) and that the attorney general's office is by statute able to enforce only the anti-bookie law.

Besides, said Kirk, it would take a year or two to duplicate the files (more



GOP Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr. feels the state's public agencies cannot—or will not—handle Florida's crime problem.

than 2.5 million names) and investigative facilities, not to mention talent, of the Wackenhut Corp., which has 28 offices in the continental U.S., Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and works through companies in Venezuela and Colombia 50 per cent or more owned by the Wackenhut Corp.

Anticipating an inquisitive reaction from the press to his unorthodox crime-fighting tactic, Kirk days before the inauguration had asked his square-jawed War on Crime director to schedule a press conference as soon after the inauguration as possible. Wackenhut chose the next day for his baptism with newsmen, and after reading a three-minute statement answered their questions for more than an hour with a candor that is rarely found in the courtly, bourbon-and-branch water atmosphere that engulfs the seat of Florida government.

"These investigators," said Wackenhut, "are not functioning as private individuals or as employees of the Wackenhut Corp. The investigators have been officially appointed by the governor as state investigators. They carry credentials testifying to their official position.

"They are in no sense a police force. They are serving as a fact-finding group and will work with and operate through the regularly constituted law enforcement and investigative agencies of the state."

Taking a few days to digest the Kirk/Wackenhut pronouncements, some newspapermen promptly forgot what had been said or decided the governor and his crime fighters were not telling the truth.

The January 9 Houston Chronicle reported under a Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service credit that Kirk had appointed a "private police force"—the very opposite of what Wack-

enhut had said. Certainly the dispatch envisioned a strange "police force," for Wackenhut had carefully pointed out that his investigators would not have the power of arrest or the other powers normal to policemen.

Writing in measured tones, a Washington Post editorialist likened the development to "lynch law." Kirk's full-time, fully commissioned investigators—ultimately answerable to him as the state's chief law-enforcement officer—were seen by the Post as a "vigilante police force."

Still not satisfied with its denunciation of the Kirk War on Crime, the Post referred to a "respected member of the Florida Senate" (Dick Fincher, a member of the Miami Beach "beautiful people" set; twice married and once divorced from actress Gloria DeHaven; often chided for his absenteeism in the state's legislature; a new and used car dealer) and noted that he had said "—and quite rightly so in our [the Post's] judgment—the governor's proposal smacks of Gestapo, police state tactics."

The Post therefore ground its ax both ways. On one hand Kirk's war was a "vigilante" force, devoid of any government control, strictly an amateur affair; on the other hand it was a "Gestapo," fully directed by Der Fuhrer of Florida. It was possibly the neatest crime-fighting trick since the Valentine's Day Massacre in the garage of the Capital S. M. C. Cartage Co., Chicago.

Continued the Post: "The governor's plan is made worse by the fact that he appears bent upon financing his vigilante police force through private contributions. Here is a formula for creating conflicts of interest and for encouraging private vendettas."

This charge proved embarrassing in some quarters. Back in Miami, many critics of the governor's War on Crime picked up the Post chant and urged Kirk to abandon his privately financed plan and emulate instead the Greater Miami Crime Commission. Then someone pointed out unkindly that since its inception the Crime Commission's expenses, including the director's salary, have been paid by donations from private citizens.

And students of Chicago history will recall that Elliott Ness, although salaried by the Treasury Department, was financed privately by the "Secret Six," whose funds bought Ness' special equipment and paid informers' fees.

Secret List?

Next from the critics came the question of who would be contributing to the crime-fighting fund.

The Miami Beach Daily Sun asked: "Why Kirk's reluctance to have the names of contributors made public?"

"Who are these private interests?" asked the Miami News, whose editor, Bill Baggs, was readying his bags for a trip to Hanoi and an audience with Ho Chi Minh, in search of other inscrutable subjects. "What is their motive?"

The January 9 St. Petersburg Times reported unequivocally: "The governor has said that he plans to keep secret the names of those contributing money

to pay for the private police force." In addition to repeating the "police force" myth (also used by columnist Drew Pearson, et al.), the Times injected a new myth.

The governor had said nothing about keeping secret the names of contributors in his inaugural address, and he granted no interviews that day following his swearing in; the next day he zipped off to seclusion with friends in the Florida Keys for a long-postponed few days' rest, not arriving back in the capital until January 9—after the Times had published his alleged statement about secrecy. So where had the Times contacted Kirk to get the statement?

Before Kirk announced the War on Crime he had told Wackenhut of the plan to make public the contributors' names. Wackenhut's reaction: "I know these names will have to be published, because it's the right thing to do; but I wish there were some way they could be kept secret from me. Frankly, I don't want to know who these people are. I'd rather be able to operate without the possibility of being accused of 'covering up' information concerning a contributor."

The critics thus could claim that if the list were kept secret it was Gestapo-like—if the list were publicized it was also Gestapo-like, because then, by knowing who had contributed, the investigators could "play favorites." The list, in fact, will be made public in the next few weeks.

Asked who would be investigated in the War on Crime, Wackenhut answered simply, "Anyone and everyone who needs investigating."

It seemed to be a remarkably lucid remark, aimed at underscoring the fact



George Wackenhut, above, heads the nation's third largest private investigating force.

that no one, no matter how high in law-enforcement circles, would be exempt from investigation. But the critics chose to interpret Wackenhut's answer as the signal of a "witch hunt" to make any of the real or imagined excesses of Sen. Joe McCarthy look like an Eagle Scout outing.

A columnist for the All-Florida News Service labeled the governor's investigative team "Kirk's Krime Korps" and "Kirk's Krime Krushers. Using bureaucratic goobedygookese," he added, "George Wackenhut's crime fighters comes out KKK."

The anti-anti-Communist element hopped on the War on Crime director for a monthly publication, "The Wack-

enlut Security Review," distributed nationally by the Wackenhut Corp. The one-sheet review is distributed to employees, clients and anyone who requests to be put on the mailing list. About 20,000 persons are reached in this manner, but probably 100,000 others receive the "Review" by virtue of the fact that it is reprinted by so many other publications.

Citizens' Help Asked

The "Review" deals with Communist activity, foreign and domestic, and it is singularly free of invective. The Dade County Bar Association deletes the "Review" masthead, with the approval of Wackenhut, and distributes it to 1,300 lawyers. The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge and the All-American Conference to Combat Communism have both honored the "Review."

Wackenhut classifies himself "a political conservative, and by that I mean I believe in preserving the Constitution We shouldn't be changing it with all the various Supreme Court decisions—legislating by judicial decree."

His board of directors includes such fellow conservatives as Capt. Eddie Rickbacker, Loyd Wright and Gen. Mark Clark.

The crime-fight critics also had a field day with Wackenhut's attempt to broaden the intelligence apparatus of the War on Crime by seeking the help of citizens. Wackenhut asked that tips concerning crime and corruption be sent to him and designated a post office box to which the information could be sent.

Immediately the Palm Beach *Post* headlined: "Kirk Crime Unit Solicits Anonymous Tips." In fact, Wackenhut had said he preferred the tips to be signed; he further pointed out, although it was not reported in the *Post* account, that the FBI depends on tips for a great deal of information, "so why can't we?" The *Post's* reporter suggested, with sneering buffoonery, that if you "think the fellow next door is hooked up with 'The Syndicate' . . . write P.O. Box 248, Coral Gables, Fla." It didn't take much imagination to see a Communist-type neighborhood spy system being conjured up by the writer, who neatly overlooked the difference between Wackenhut's concern for real crime and—say—Castro's concern for political crime.

Another tack used in attempting to discredit the Kirk/Wackenhut combine was employed by several papers obsessed with the effect of George Wackenhut's appointment on the price of the over-the-counter Wackenhut Corp. stock. Appearing parenthetically in the story would be a sentence like: "Wackenhut sold at 7-1/2 before the announcement, now is listed at 11." Implicit was the feeling that private gain was being generated by the governor's public act.

Pledges of Support

Obviously the news of Wackenhut's appointment would have a salutary effect on his firm's stock, which still, incidentally, has not returned to its high reached before the stock market's general slump.

But more interesting is the double standard. Would these same papers have noted parenthetically a rise in Enovid stock following the announcement of the federal government's involvement in dissemination of birth-control information? Or a rise in Bell & Howell stock following the election of Charles Percy to the U.S. Senate?

Some papers commented editorially on the rise of Wackenhut stock. But none mentioned what would happen to the stock if, say, Claude Kirk's War on Crime turned into a Bay of Pigs.

And the St. Petersburg *Times*, which asks its letter-writing readers to include their address "because sometimes it is necessary to verify a point," didn't bother to verify the point by one H. Plummer of Pass-a-Grille that Gov. Kirk "advanced Mr. Wackenhut's stock issue 200 per cent a share." Would you believe 50 per cent . . . before it dropped after the initial surge?

Official reaction to Kirk's war was mixed.

Secretary of State Tom Adams and Atty. Gen. Earl Faircloth, both considered top contenders for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1970, predictably opened their guns on Kirk, although Faircloth's criticism was more cautious.

Wackenhut himself, however, had moved fast to avoid such division among the state's law-enforcement personnel. Before leaving for Tallahassee to attend Kirk's inauguration, the soon-to-be appointed War on Crime director had told his men to listen to the inaugural proceedings on the radio, and as soon as Gov. Kirk declared "war," the Wackenhut forces were making phone calls all over the state to enlist the support of local police chiefs, sheriffs, state's attorneys and others.

In Hillsborough County (site of Florida's second largest city, Tampa) Sheriff Malcolm Beard said he would go "all the way" with Wackenhut. The state's attorney in Hillsborough, Paul Antinori, added his approval a few days later with the statement: "I have no reason to question Gov. Kirk's motive, and I'll do everything in my power to cooperate. After all, he's the governor of Florida and that means he's my governor, too." Similar pledges of support came from other large-county sheriffs and prosecutors.

Dispute Over Files

In Miami, however, Police Chief Walter Headley announced that he had denied access to "confidential files" when a Wackenhut investigator came calling. Wackenhut denied that anyone had asked to see Headley's files, but whatever the case, he pointed out, any Wackenhut man who had been duly commissioned by the governor (all investigators carry such credentials) had the power of the governor's office behind him.

Headley's concern over the Kirk/Wackenhut anticrime fight—the protection of confidential files—was echoed by Ed Yarbrough, head of the Florida's Sheriffs Bureau. While vowing to "cooperate with the governor any way possible," Yarbrough nevertheless expressed other sheriffs' chief question: "Will it be necessary for us to turn over our confidential files on organized crime to a private agency which also gathers information on civil cases?"

Wackenhut answers the sheriffs by pointing out:

- 1) the information turned over to his investigators is not going to a private agency but a group of men who are commissioned by the governor;
- 2) while these men will physically work out of the offices of the Wackenhut Corp., they have been instructed to maintain files separate from the private collection of investigative material;
- 3) at any time Gov. Kirk or his successors may demand the files and turn them over to other agencies for action;
- 4) any abuse of the files by Wackenhut or his investigators would be punishable by the same laws which protect citizens from unlawful use of confidential

files by normal law-enforcement personnel.

Republican reaction to the War on Crime was favorable almost to a man. Any criticism that has developed has been largely rooted in the myths and misconceptions perpetrated by the crime-war critics.

The St. Petersburg *Times* Pulitzer Prize-winning Martin Waldron, however, did his best to destroy Kirk's Republican image in a special dispatch to the January 15 New York *Times*, in which he wrote: "Even Republican legislators, making up about 25 per cent of the total membership of the legislature, were planning to pass a law to abolish his private police force."

Disturbing Questions

In fact, one Republican legislator expressed concern about the War on Crime (again, based on the "secret list" and "private police" myths) and, according to state GOP spokesmen, there is absolutely no move by Republicans in the legislature to introduce a bill concerning the War on Crime—unless it would be a bill to praise it.

What will happen to Kirk's War on Crime? Probably nothing detrimental, because the critics neither have been able to come up with a strong legal attack on the program nor an alternative that would not cost millions of taxpayers' dollars and create a new state bureaucracy.

Gov. Kirk admittedly has a flair for public office, replete with a mysterious Brazilian fiancée, jet sojourns to California, Louisiana and New York, long respites in the Florida Keys and other headline-grabbing ploys. Because he does not want to bore the public on anything, including crime, perhaps he has allowed his war to become controversial. Rather than step right in and correct every misconception from the start, he has managed to create a degree of publicity for the program which otherwise might not have developed.

At any rate, Kirk realizes that the investigative work of Wackenhut is not the total answer to warring successfully on crime.

He has also charged his War on Crime director with the responsibility to developing a team of lawyers, accountants, educators and computer specialists to staff other divisions. And to mobilize public opinion and encourage self-help crime-fighting projects, Gov. Kirk has appointed a director of a Citizen Awareness Program—Mike Thompson, a 27-year-old former newspaper magazine editor who last fall ran a strong race as the Republican nominee against a six-term congressman in heavily Democratic Dade County (Miami).

As the first Florida chief executive to make crime a major issue, Claude Kirk Jr. has few guidelines in performing the job of general in a war on the underworld. But, as one sympathetic newspaper political columnist pointed out, "Every other plan to fight crime has failed. Why shouldn't Kirk have his chance?"

Kirk's designation of a private investigative agency to supply men and material in the War on Crime is certainly unique. But the voters, who by giving Kirk a 150,000 majority in a state which is 5-to-1 Democratic, apparently are willing to accept any unorthodoxy which promises a cure to crime and its concomitant ills of the body politic.

One such approval of Kirk's anticrime strategy appeared recently in a letters-to-the-editor column of the Miami *Herald*. "The cries of 'Gestapo,' 'Vigilante,' etc., are childish because in this era of petty legalisms, trivial technicalities and an excessive solicitude for the

defendant's rights, the breaks are all on the side of the criminal. Unless we fight crime with all weapons at our disposal, chaos will be rampant in the United States."

Which includes Florida.

Editor's Comment

Though self-styled libertarians have, as Mr. Carpenter notes, poured out a Vesuvius of misinformation about Gov. Kirk's program, we feel there are some areas of legitimate concern over its operations and the way it was established.

Nevertheless, as Mr. Carpenter points out, the fact that Wackenhut's men will be strictly limited to investigative duties with no police powers is a major safeguard against the infringement of individual rights. Moreover, the Wackenhut Corp. has an excellent reputation for integrity and is employed by such sensitive government bodies as the John F. Kennedy Space Center, at Cape Canaveral and the Atomic Energy Commission at Las Vegas.

In the opinion of many, Kirk would probably have aroused far less animosity had he first asked the Florida legislature to approve a bill permitting him to use Wackenhut and his employees. While this would have delayed his fight against crime until April when the legislature convenes, approval by the law-making branch of the state government would have given Kirk broad backing for his plan and partially defused the issue.

Should the Democratic-controlled legislature have rebuffed the governor's proposal or failed to provide him with a viable alternative, Kirk could still have made his arrangement with Wackenhut as a last resort, explaining that since the legislature refused to aid him in his fight against crime, he was compelled to take extraordinary action.

There would, too, be an advantage to having the legislature, rather than private individuals, fund such a program. Although Wackenhut has clearly stated that no one will be exempt from investigation, the suspicion is bound to arise that at least some of the big contributors who are sustaining the current governor-Wackenhut arrangement may be trying to buy themselves immunity. The public scrutiny that has already been focused on the program, however, makes it unlikely they will be successful.

Nor has anyone yet fully allayed the fears raised by some Florida sheriffs. Will the Wackenhut Corp., these sheriffs ask, keep confidential the information acquired in public service or will the corporation use this material in its role as private eye for businessmen? In other words, to whom will the Wackenhut investigators be loyal, the governor or the corporation's private clients? For example, if an investigator in his capacity as an agent for the governor discovered from confidential files something unfavorable about someone, could he, in good conscience, balk at giving this information to a Wackenhut private client who sought such information?

The fact that the governor's investigators will physically work out of the offices of the Wackenhut Corp. obviously increases the opportunity for mingling of confidential material with the corporation's private files. While Wackenhut rightly points out that abuse of confidential files would be punishable by law, it would not be difficult for an investigator to transfer information from a confidential sheriff's file to the corporation's own files without risk of getting caught.

In these days of almost morbid concern over the rights of the accused it is encouraging to find a governor who recognizes the problem of crime and is willing to come up with a vigorous program for combatting it.

Soviet Physicists Must Advise on Science—Not Politics

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Reports from various world capitals indicate that some new turn may be coming in U.S.-Russian nuclear and trade relations. But the nature of the turn is still very much in the making, and its ultimate shape will depend on who is the hardest trader.

The Soviets want a stable situation in Eastern Europe in order to cover their backs as they face the runaway Marxists of Red China; the United States wishes to bring the Vietnamese war to a conclusion that will not sacrifice South Viet Nam. So there could be a swap. But do we have any vestige of the old shrewdness and ability to wait that made Yankees respected in the days of the Salem voyages?

Is it just a flash in the pan that we got Vladimir Kazan-Komarek, an American citizen, out of a Czech jail by being tough about visas to Czechs, or have we really learned that all quid and no quo merely invites the next round of blackmail?

In late years we have succumbed to a lamentable confusion of the categories. Instead of consulting realistic students of politics and history when it comes to formulating foreign policy, all our Presidents since Harry Truman have set great store by the testimony of physical scientists. Our atomic policies have been shaped in good part by physicists who have bad consciences because they let the nuclear genii out of the bottle in the first place.

Humanly speaking, one hates to criticize them for exhibiting bad conscience. But the Kremlin has never listened to soft-hearted physicists as Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson have listened to Dr. Hans Bethe and Dr. Jerome Wiesner. The Russians keep their physicists on tap for advice about physical things, not for disquisitions on morals, statecraft, geopolitics. So there is no "balance of bad consciences."

In hoping for a *detente* with Soviet Russia Dr. Wiesner, the provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who has advised three U.S. Presidents, argues that there can be no peace unless there is a feasible design for limitation and control of the arms race. Historically, he says, arms races "inevitably end in war."

This is a technician speaking who has obviously never studied history. Where was the arms race before World War II? There wasn't any; the old Allies of World War I had turned against their "merchants of death." During the '30s, Britain and France sat things out while Hitler, starting from scratch with an air force that depended on gliders, rearmed Germany at a furious pace.

The war started when the Nazis thought they had a safe preponderance of power. In Bismarck's three wars the same pattern may be discerned; the Prussians struck only when they considered themselves superior to Austria, or to Denmark, or to France. Wars happen

when one party to a quarrel thinks it has the other side down or when someone objects to being pushed around, and the absolute total of armaments has nothing to do with the case.

If Dr. Wiesner could show us a way of luring the Soviets into an arms limitation at the current level of "mutual deterrence," it would save both the Russians and the United States a lot of money and misplaced energy.

But while Wiesner has been busy persuading Secretary McNamara to go slow on building an anti-ballistic missile system, the Soviets have apparently gone ahead with their own ABM development. The "bad consciences" of the American physicists have not impressed Moscow.

It was the same when Dr. Bethe was advising President Eisenhower. Dr. Bethe felt "deeply embarrassed," as he put it, because at one point he had to go to Geneva on official government business with a message that "implied we considered the Russians capable of cheating on a massive scale." The Soviets, of course, went ahead with nuclear testing at a time when we thought they were still honoring a moratorium.

What neither Dr. Bethe nor Dr. Wiesner has considered is that if the West were to sign away its edge in military



Dr. Jerome Wiesner's "soft" views on building up military hardware would be ignored in the USSR.

technology, it would leave itself vulnerable to the sheer weight of Soviet and Red Chinese manpower. But physicists don't think of such things. If there had been no atomic shield after 1945, Stalin's hordes could have swarmed west behind quite old-fashioned tanks. Stalin would have won a war without any technological escalation whatsoever.

(Copyright 1967, King Features Synd.)

Come-and-Get-It Welfare

'Instant relief' is latest N.Y. plan

By DONALD I. ROGERS

New York:—In this city's Welfare Department, where municipal employees hand out more than \$40 million a month to welfare recipients, the professional relief workers are enormously proud of a new system being inaugurated as soon as possible which will permit the granting of "instant relief" to anyone who asks for it.

They say that social workers throughout the land are eagerly watching the experiment and avidly awaiting results. "Instant relief" may be enroute to your town, too.

The "come and get it" method is the brainchild of Welfare Commissioner Mitchell I. Ginsberg, who had to struggle for 10 months through Washington's bureaucratic maze before getting permission to serve up plattersful of welfare to all who apply, whether or not they hold tickets to the feast.

All American taxpayers, through federal grants, make a moderate contribution to New York's gigantic welfare expenditure, so the Washington high-echelon dolers of the spoils claim a right to enter such policy decisions. Ginsberg went to Washington with full support from Mayor John V. Lindsay. Mayor Lindsay intends to run for re-election in 1969. Ginsberg conferred with people who are not unaware that there is a big federal election next year.

In two test offices in New York—and citywide, within a few months if Mr. Ginsberg deems the experiment a success—anyone wanting to go on relief has merely to sign an affidavit stating that he needs it. There will be no investigation, no verification. There will be a spot check of "about 10 per cent—certainly not more," said Ginsberg, "to guard against fraud."

In this bejewelled city where the streets are, indeed, paved with gold, the taxpayers, who have just been handed two new record-smashing budgets, one for the city and one for the state, and have

just received their forms for a brand-new city income tax, to be paid along with their state income tax, their commuters' tax, their sales tax, and other levies, took Ginsberg's plan with aplomb. They know there will be no fraud. You don't have to lie or cheat to get welfare money in New York. Merely stand still. Someone will insist that you take it.

This is the city where you can get full relief for yourself and your whole family one day after moving here. While working taxpayers can claim a \$600 annual deduction for each legitimate child, anyone willing to admit to transgression can collect as much as \$3,200 a year for each illegitimate child, with no limit on the number one may claim.

This is the town where the Welfare Department maintains \$400-a-month apartments for ladies whose philandering affluent husbands have left them stranded with leases. It's the place where the parents of wealthy professional men can quit work, collect Social Security, complain that it isn't enough to meet the rent of their luxurious apartment, and get a fat check regularly from City Hall to make up the difference, plus enough to buy airmail stamps to post the good news to the well-fixed progeny who are wintering in the Caribbean.

No other city in the world can boast of so many welfare recipients who spend the winter months in Miami Beach, Puerto Rico or the Bahamas. Market researchers affirm that no other group on relief buys so many TV sets, so much booze or so many good-quality cars.

There is no exaggeration in the foregoing. Every incident has been verified. New York's leaders are determined to live up to its reputation as the "Fun City." Fun is fun, but apparently they've never heard of the hangover.

(Copyright 1967, Independent Features Synd.)

HUMAN EVENTS
REPRINTS

A Great Way to Introduce Your
Friends to the Conservative Side
of the News

Address to: HUMAN EVENTS • 410 First Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

☐ My payment of \$_____ is enclosed.
These bulk prices require payment with all orders.
(Third Class Delivery).

NAME _____
(Please Print)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please Send: (QUANTITY)	TITLES OF REPRINTS	1 Copy	10 copies	50 copies	100 copies
	RETURN TO FUNDAMENTALS—OR FACE ANARCHY: A stirring address by former Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Whitaker, which makes the case that honesty, responsibility and respect for law and order are fundamental to American greatness.	30¢	25¢ ea.	21¢ ea.	19¢ ea.
	PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE ON THE NEW LEFT: Reprints of three penetrating articles collected into one four-page reprint. Written by a former leader of the New Left.	35¢	15¢ ea.	12¢ ea.	10¢ ea.
	DOES THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES SPEAK FOR YOU? A Human Events Staff Report on the controversial council which claims to speak for 40 million Protestants.	35¢	15¢ ea.	12¢ ea.	10¢ ea.
	HAGGARD MAN PAYS BILLS WITH THUMB TAX. A distinguished former business and financial editor of the New York Herald Tribune comments on the plight of today's beleaguered taxpayer.	15¢	7¢ ea.	4¢ ea.	3¢ ea.
	PITFALLS OF FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION: A noted educator, Dr. John Howard, explains the false premises upon which federal aid to education is based, and offers some constructive alternatives.	25¢	10¢ ea.	7¢ ea.	5¢ ea.
	THE VITAL ARITHMETIC OF CONSERVATIVE VICTORY: M. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis News, forcefully presents the case of conservative optimism.	30¢	25¢ ea.	21¢ ea.	19¢ ea.
	HAROLD HOWE: ENEMY OF NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS: What the U.S. commissioner of education has planned. An exclusive look into the pamphlet the government is suppressing.	15¢	7¢ ea.	4¢ ea.	3¢ ea.
	McNAMARA ACCORDING TO BURNHAM: Maj. General Thomas A. Lane assesses America's defense posture under Secretary McNamara.	35¢	30¢ ea.	25¢ ea.	25¢ ea.
	FOR VEEP: WOULD YOU BELIEVE JACOB JAVITS? Willard Edwards of the Chicago Tribune's Washington bureau sheds some light on the GOP's self-described "ideologist" who believes himself to be entitled to "national consideration" by his party.	35¢	30¢ ea.	25¢ ea.	25¢ ea.
	THE PATH WE CHART IS NOT AN EASY ONE: Ronald Reagan's stirring inaugural address which outlines his proposals for a Creative Society.	30¢	25¢ ea.	21¢ ea.	19¢ ea.
	BEHIND THE BERKELEY CONTROVERSY—WHY KERR WAS FIRED: The facts behind the simmering headlines of Gov. Reagan's dismissal of Clark Kerr.	30¢	25¢ ea.	21¢ ea.	19¢ ea.

Reagan's Tuition Plan Follows Education Council's 1965 Ideas

By DAN L. BEEBE in the Oroville (Calif.) Mercury

Editor Beebe is credited with being the first person to disclose publicly, in the editorial that follows, that ex-University of California President Clark Kerr was on an education commission that recommended a proposal similar to Gov. Ronald Reagan's tuition plan for university and college students. His editorial has been distributed to the entire Board of Regents and sources close to Reagan say the members have found it important in weighing the value of Reagan's own proposal. Kerr, it is recalled, denounced Reagan for recommending the tuitions.

The impact of Gov. Ronald Reagan's suggestion of tuition charges at the University of California and the state colleges may become irresistible when it is known generally that he follows rather closely suggestions made in 1965 by a Coordinating Council for Higher Education of which Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the university and Dr. Glenn S. Dumke, chancellor of the state colleges, were members.

The council conducted an exhaustive study and evaluation of "the tuition-free principle in California Public Higher Education" and came up with two alternatives.

1. To continue the tuition-free policy with several significant changes or
2. Institute a system of tuition fees, but

a. Continue the tuition-free policy for the junior colleges and institute tuition in the university and state colleges with a system of tuition exemptions for children of inadequate income families regardless of scholarships, and/or

b. Augment substantially the present state scholarship program both in numbers of students served and the types of cost covered, such as room and board.

Other possibilities covered were a deferred tuition program calling for repayments and/or a massive state loan program at low interest rates.

The second alternative almost seems to have been the basis of Gov. Reagan's suggestions. It might almost be said that "before politics entered the picture" both Kerr and Dumke thought much the same as the governor.

The council declared that "tuition-free education in California has not fully accomplished the content of that philosophy (to make higher education democratically accessible), for California, in inducing high school graduates to secure a college degree, is below the national average."

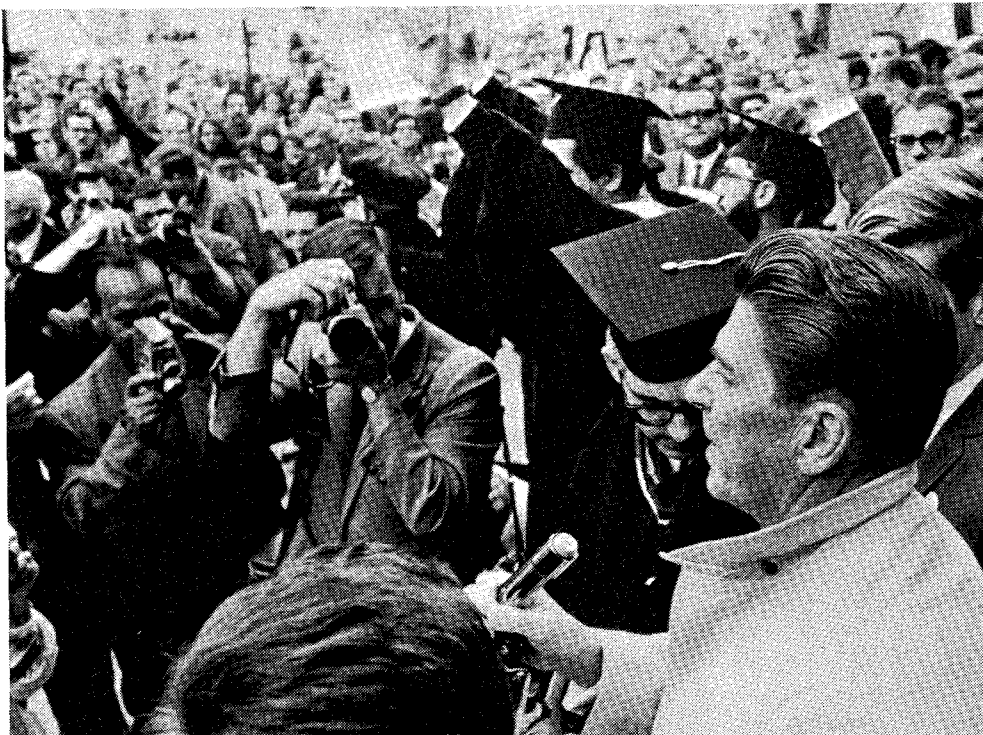
Californians widely believe, says the report, that California's extensive system of tuition-free institutions of higher education "rank the state high in the nation in making a college education available to its youth. Recent findings cast serious doubt on this assumption."

DON'T ARGUE about today's "mess"

Do it the easy, effective way. Hand 'em a little card. It will give them a chuckle as it also gives them an "injection." Send name, address, \$1. and this ad to "Tain't Funny but True, Drawer 72, Whittier, Calif. 90608, for AN ASSORTMENT OF THESE CLEVER (that's why they're effective) LITTLE CARDS.



Brandon Hall
School of Tutoring
EXCLUSIVELY INDIVIDUAL CLASSES
Complete High School Curriculum
Preparation for All Schools and Colleges
SPECIALIZING IN HIGH I.Q.
Continuous Sessions and Enrollments
Spalding Drive Grades 8-13
Dunwoody 10, Ga. Glendale 7-2963



Gov. Ronald Reagan addresses students and faculty members who converged on Sacramento to protest the new governor's tuition proposals.

In the report of the state scholarship commission a number of statistical conclusions bearing upon this point were derived. It tells how a group of students born in 1941 was traced for both California and the nation. "Although California exceeds the national average in the proportion of high school graduates who become first-time full-time college enrollees (53.5 per cent vs. 42.8 per cent in 1959), its record in producing bachelor's degrees is less than the national average (22.7 per cent vs. 28 per cent of 1959 of high school graduates, in 1963)."

As another illustration, in 1962 California exceeded the nation in the proportion of 15 to 19-year-olds enrolled in college (52 per cent vs. 28 per cent). "However, the proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds who graduated from college in 1962 was less for California than for the nation as a whole (3 per cent vs. 3.5 per cent)."

This high percentage of dropouts is attributed to the high percentage of California families with children in the four-year institutions who are in the low-income bracket.

One table in the report discloses that 20 per cent of the students at the University of California come from families with incomes \$20,000 or over. All these are escaping tuition.

Only 12.3 per cent come from families with incomes under \$6,000. Thus the tuition-free policy is helping the wealthy (38 per cent of the students) more than it does the poor.

Gov. Reagan's program, although not fully disclosed, includes a system of scholarships to be financed by tuition that would allow better support for the children of low-income families.

In passing, the proposal of Speaker Unruh that there be a delay in the tuition decision until a legislative committee had had a chance to study it for two years at a cost of \$300,000 seems unnecessary in view of the exhaustive study made by the coordinating council as disclosed in its 1965 56-page report.

Other members of the council included Regents Edward W. Carter and Dr. Robert West, vice provost of Stanford University. Father Charles S. Casassa, president of Loyola University of Los Angeles, and three members representing the general public. The director of the council's staff was Willard D. Spalding.

□ □ □

REMEMBER WHEN?—"The budget calls for higher payroll taxes for Social Security. Remember when you got all the social security you needed with a 10-cent bar of soap?"—By Jack Wilson in the Washington Post

SORRY ABOUT THAT. . . .

Would you accept a "sorry about that" from an employee who made the same mistake for the fifth time!

Would you fail to sue a firm that refused to deliver on a contract paid in advance!

Of course not!

How is it, then, that a school might "fail" your child, or send him home as a "problem" when you have been paying them for years to do a job they assure you you are incompetent to do!

Would your employees get away with excuses as poor as those used by schools! Your child is "poorly motivated," "won't apply himself," "needs self-discipline," or, horrors? He's "emotionally disturbed."

Is it really your fault! Does your contractor blame you when he uses faulty cement!

We are a group of teachers who long ago decided that our broker was more ethical than our headmaster. We opened our own school and decided to make an honest deal with parents—pupils never fail, only poor schools and poorer teaching fail.

We make a businessman's contract with our parents.

If you send us your child (boy or girl, ages 4 to 20) for at least three years, we undertake to teach him to be competent in the real world. We will not expel him, flunk him or otherwise discharge him (unless you or a doctor orders us to).

If your child isn't admitted to a college rated as "selective" by Lovejoy's, and does not successfully complete two years there within three years of our graduation

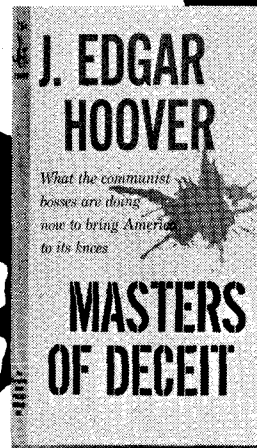
we will pay you your money back.

If you are interested and send us a dollar, we will send you details and an application.

GREEN VALLEY SCHOOL
Guaranteed Education Plan
Post Office Box 606
Orange City, Florida 32763

*We also make a suitable guarantee to parents who couldn't care less about college.

CONTEST



\$15,250
IN PRIZES

INCLUDING \$1,000, \$750 AND \$500 SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY OF YOUR CHOICE

Constructive Action, Inc. has prepared a national student examination on J. Edgar Hoover's book MASTERS OF DECEIT, exclusively for high school students. The examination consists of fifty-one questions, the answers to which must be submitted by July 1, 1967.

Constructive Action, Inc.
7946 Ivanhoe, Suite 214, La Jolla, California 92037

Please rush me a MASTERS OF DECEIT packet (\$1.00 per packet). Each packet contains one copy of J. Edgar Hoover's MASTERS OF DECEIT, contest rules, answer card, contest questions, and a complete list of prizes.

_____ number of packets Amount enclosed \$ _____

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____



Rockford College, headed by Dr. John A. Howard, has privately financed new dormitories like the one above. But many small colleges like Rockford are suffering under the onslaught of high taxes and rising prices.

Will Private Colleges Vanish?

By RUSSELL KIRK

Rising prices, crushing income taxes and the competition of state and municipal colleges that charge little or no tuition, are pushing America's hundreds of private colleges to the brink of disaster. Except for those private and church-associated institutions which are richly endowed, the necessarily increased fees of private colleges make it difficult for parents to foot the bills.

This drift has been observable for the past three decades, although veiled until recently by certain counter-trends, such as the crowd of high school graduates who knocked at every college door from the end of World War II to the present, and such as the temporary shoring-up of some private colleges by foundation grants. Now, however, a good many commendable private colleges do not receive enough qualified applicants to fill their dormitories and charitable benefactions no longer suffice to make ends meet.

In California last year, one church-connected institution, Upland College, shut its doors; the campus was sold at auction to the Salvation Army a few months ago. In Missouri, Webster Groves College, a Catholic institution for girls, has been secularized; it appears that several other hard-pressed Catholic colleges and even universities will take that road.

If nothing is done to help such colleges, 10 or 20 years from now about half of them will have been taken over by the state or will have been closed altogether.

Even if some of them survive by severing their connection with churches, that action must diminish the reason for their existence and destroy much of their character. To become secularized would enable them to receive help from federal and state governments; also it would give them a better chance for aid from the great foundations, most of which (oddly enough) refuse to assist church-connected colleges, or do so only with reluctance. But this policy would mean something like academic suicide.

From Harvard and Yale and Dartmouth and Princeton and the other early American colleges to some good private and church colleges founded in this century, these institutions have done much to form the American mind and character.

Whatever the virtues of publicly controlled and financed universities and colleges, it would be melancholy to see a state monopoly of higher education.

What can be done? One possibility is the "tax credit" plan, recommended in one form or another by political leaders so different as Abraham Ribicoff and Barry Goldwater, and advocated by a number of college presidents, eminent among them, Dr. John Howard, of Rockford College. This plan would authorize income taxpayers to deduct directly from their total tax due to the federal government a small sum to be given to the college of their choice.

The Johnson Administration has opposed such bills. In the long run, however, such a tax credit would cost the public nothing, for otherwise state and federal governments will have to subsidize or take over many private colleges. The tax credit plan would preserve the independent character of private institutions, with no danger of direction from Washington.

The 90th Congress may look with some favor upon this proposal. If it doesn't, the prospects are bleak for the typical independent liberal arts college.

(Copyright 1967, General Features Corp.)

□ □ □

REP. JOHN ZWACH (R.-Minn.) has called for creation of a blue-ribbon panel, patterned after the two Hoover Commissions, to instigate fiscal reforms in the federal government. "The growth of bureaucracy in the past 25 years has been astounding," says Zwach. "Today there are over 2.5 million employees under civil service. There are about 215 grant-in-aid programs administered by more than 20 different federal departments and agencies. The cost of these programs alone has tripled in one decade."

□ □ □

HIGH COURT CRITICIZED—The president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association recently delivered a scathing attack on the Supreme Court, charging that the high court's "preoccupation" with the rights of individuals is seriously endangering the rights of the public. W. W. Braham said bluntly that the court "is almost in the position of the camp cook in the cow country in the early days, banging on a pan and shouting 'come and get it.'" The court will "pick over the bones of a case trying to discover violations of civil rights," Braham said, with the result that many "habitual criminals" have gone free.

Talking With the Red Chinese

A former ambassador to Switzerland describes the security measures that must be used

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

North Vietnamese peace chances are repeatedly attributed to "delicate negotiations" in Warsaw, where we maintain our only official diplomatic contact with Red China.

U.S. diplomacy flows from there to Red China through a tenuous pipeline that is utterly bizarre, and my deputy in Bern commuted between Switzerland and Poland to back it up.

Secrecy requires a "fishbowl" built inside the embassy. Deeply planted or remotely effective enemy electronic listening equipment is so abundant, insidious, undetectable and successful against us in Warsaw and most Iron Curtain countries that our countermeasure (known to the Reds, I can assure you) is to lock ourselves inside a plastic ball.

It is built in a guarded room and further protected by an atmospheric pressure-alarm system so sensitive that a bell rings in the guard's quarters and the home of the ambassador if even a slip of paper moves in the room when it is supposed to be empty.

The shiny transparent ball stands lifted several feet from the floor on plastic legs and does not touch the ceiling or walls. It is a self-contained circuit-breaker large enough to hold a dozen plastic chairs around a plastic conference table. There's no metal in it, or communication wires. You're on your own. Cables to Washington, securely dictated there, go by hand under guard to the embassy coding machines.

The talks began with the Red Chinese in Geneva regarding American flyers imprisoned (still) in Red China and were adjourned to Warsaw at the insistence of Peking Ambassador Wang Ping-man. The suspicious Soviets, concerned as much with Chinese policy as with ours, immediately moved in an immense espionage team.

It was operated jointly from Switzerland and Moscow. The first main directorate of the Soviet KGB (*Komitet Gosundarsvennoi Bezopasnosti*) controlled it through a Moscow task force set up at 19 Stanislavskaya Street, opposite the East German Embassy. This force took over completely the UB, the Polish secret police.

The result on us, which led to the invention and construction of the "fishbowl," was all but catastrophic—nor have we seen the end of it today.

Foreign Service Officer Irwin N. Scarbeck, ultimately tried and convicted in Washington on espionage charges and sent to prison, first was compromised by Polish operator Rszula Marie Discher and then induced to deliver to the KGB classified State Department documents. Scarbeck's apprehension involved an even more senior U.S. diplomat, never publicly disclosed, who was quietly permitted to resign.

The trail uncovered led back through eight previous posts, all the way from Berlin to Panama, and much evidence that he had been in the Soviet service a full 18 years. There is even some suspicion that the KGB deliberately sacrificed Scarbeck for this man's protection and, of course, its own.

Four other Warsaw Embassy officials privy to our Red Chinese talks were compromised and later transferred.

The attempted entrapment of still another Foreign Service officer's wife, by embarrassing photographs, while on a Moscow visit, was thwarted by our own counterintelligence attached to our Moscow Embassy.

Ten U.S. Marine guards were prey to enticements and all 10 were transferred immediately from Warsaw. Each of the Polish girls thrown at them spoke English, and each was traced to the KGB.

The Red Chinese have been talking about our imprisoned flyers ever since the Korean War, 14 years ago. They consumed two years (valuable to them) talking about Korea in the truce at Panmunjom. I saw Ho Chi Minh consume 15 months talking about the Laos truce at Geneva. He established his own internal stability during this fateful period.

We have given him an option on when to force us to call (at his convenience) a "cease-fire" in today's horrible war. The Reds will take that available step whenever they think they can win their war better this way.

Momentarily, Ho relies on a violently demoralized China.

We must grasp the great opportunity that Red China's internal explosion presents, by defeating North Viet Nam before we are forced to fall for any phony "cease-fire" through the Warsaw talks or any other channel. This is the only way on earth to achieve—and make stick—the peaceful objectives for which we are so sorely sacrificing our youth's lives and our nation's treasure.

(Copyright 1967, United Feature Syndicate)

Findley Assails Aid to Poland

Assailing the "myth" of an independent Poland, Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) demanded recently that the Administration cancel plans to write off an \$18-million debt owed this nation by Warsaw. In a letter to President Johnson, Findley denounced the proposed deal in which the Poles would pay for so-called "Food for Peace" shipments not in dollars, as originally promised, but in largely worthless zlotys. The scheme would result in a dollar loss to the Treasury of \$18 million.

Findley said that American aid totaling more than \$600 million has failed utterly to win the Poles to the West. Instead, he said, "Poland is heavily engaged in a war-by-proxy against the United States," giving the North Vietnamese armies economic, military and political support.

"The more the United States aids and subsidizes the Gomulka regime in Poland," Findley said, "the stronger and more determined it becomes, and the more able to assist our enemies in Viet Nam and generally work against our foreign policy objectives."

Poland's economic dependence on the Soviet Union prevents her siding with the West on many major issues, Findley said, citing a Washington *Star* report that "a turn of two valves and a flip of a railway switch would halt the flow of vital oil, gas and iron ore from Russia to Poland."

Nor has U.S. aid secured a liberalized regime for the Polish people. Hard-line Stalinists are returning to power, the Catholic Church is continually persecuted and the limited freedoms obtained under the 1956 "thaw" have long since vanished.

Has 'Ramparts' Destroyed the NSA?

program which was under heavy fire at one time for hiring known Communists and radical extremists.

Besides NSA's ultra-liberalism, there are several other relevant points about its tie-up with CIA. As McKay pointed out, YAF has repeatedly called for an investigation of NSA's tax-exempt status, since such groups are forbidden by federal law from seeking to influence legislation before Congress. "NSA has directly violated this law," McKay charged, "and on many occasions NSA officials have appeared before congressional committees and led national campaigns to influence legislation before Congress."

Since CIA subsidy funds—from taxpayers—were routed through such tax-exempt foundations into NSA hands "these foundations, as well as NSA, should be investigated by the Internal Revenue Service," McKay said.

He also noted that it is against federal law to use federal funds to influence legislation before Congress. He said that any CIA funds given to NSA and used for NSA lobbying activities would be another violation of the law.

How close has the NSA been tied to the CIA? According to the account in *Ramparts*, only a tiny handful of NSA's officers were aware that the organization was subsidized by the CIA. The money and the policy direction, *Ramparts* said, came from Covert Action Division No. 5 of the CIA's Plans Division, whose personnel included former NSA officers.

The magazine said the money was channelled to NSA through an intricate maze of "foundations," some of which may be nothing more than dummy conduits for CIA funds. They included the Borden Trust of Philadelphia, the Price Fund of New York, the Beacon Fund of Boston, the Kentfield Fund of Dallas, the Edsel Fund of San Francisco, the San Jacinto Fund of Houston and the Tower Fund and the Appalachian Fund, for which no addresses were given.

Through these conduits, *Ramparts* claimed, CIA money was passed to various private foundations and organizations such as the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, the J. Frederick Brown and Independence Foundation of Boston, the Sidney and Esther Rabb Charitable Foundation of Boston and the Fairfield Foundation. These foundations, in turn, supposedly passed on money to NSA and such other groups as Independent Research Service, the International Student Conference, Policy Research, Inc., the American Society for African Culture and the International Development Foundation.

(In the wake of the controversy, some NSA officials favored speedily removing their group from its headquarters at 2115 S St., N.W., which NSA uses under a 15-year rent-free agreement through funds ultimately provided by the CIA through Boston's Independence Foundation.)

While not all the specifics were confirmed, NSA spokesmen basically admitted the accuracy of the article. Amplifying news commentary, officers of the NSA acknowledged that the CIA recruited agents from the student organization's top echelons over a period of 15 years. These officers, who declined to be quoted by name, asserted that the CIA placed other student leaders from their group in posts with private foundations that serve as conduits for CIA-sponsored activities.

"Every year," one NSA source said, "the CIA picked out a man or two that it could trust and told them about the undercover funding."

In some years, according to other student officers, the CIA contribution to NSA ran close to \$400,000 annually—about half the student organization's budget in those years. The CIA's hand-picked student leaders, all in their early 20s at the time of their recruitment, were sworn to secrecy under CIA's charter.

In 1965 NSA began to have nagging doubts about these cloak-and-dagger ties. During that year, according to Richard Stearns, NSA's vice president for international affairs, the officers of the association decided the relationship was "intolerable."

"The decision to disengage," he stated, "was a difficult one, causing personal dislocation and financial hardship. . . ." Eugene Groves, the current president of NSA who calls himself a left-wing Democrat, said that the subsidy had finally been discontinued as of January of this year, but other NSA officers say there is still a continuing relationship through the CIA-subsidized Independence Foundation of Boston, which, as noted above, still pays NSA's rent.

How did this amazing hush-hush operation ever come out into the open? Apparently it broke as a result of a March 1966 controversy between Phil Sherburne, then NSA president, and Michael Wood, NSA's director of development.

Sherburne told Wood the whole story and subsequently took steps to end the relationship with CIA. *Ramparts* reported that NSA demanded to make its own policy decisions independent of CIA and leaders went to Vice President Humphrey for help.

Humphrey, according to the magazine, tried to raise money for NSA from such financial tycoons as Roger Blough of U.S. Steel, Henry Ford and David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank, but that "only a few dollars came in."

The issue was finally forced by Wood, who told the story to his friends at *Ramparts* and who writes in the magazine he has "betrayed" Sherburne's "personal trust" because of "my public trust as a citizen of the United States."

What will be the outcome of the furor? As a stalwart member of the radical left, *Ramparts* obviously lobbed its bombshell for the purpose of discrediting the CIA entirely. In spite of a spotty record, the CIA has performed some useful anti-Communist chores around the world in recent years in such places as Brazil and the Dominican Republic.

With its expose, *Ramparts'* editors obviously hope Congress will apply a tourniquet to CIA's foreign and domestic activities and hamstringing its operations completely. But such a drastic congressional overhaul of CIA appears unlikely.

A number of conservative-minded lawmakers, however, would not be averse to a judicious CIA clean-up.

There are many who feel that something is wrong with an organization that throws hundreds of thousands of dollars away on a left-wing organization like NSA and reveals its cherished secrets to radical-left leaders who are unalterably opposed to any display of anti-communism by the United States.

With the intricate financing methods that were used, these congressmen ask, why was it necessary to tell at least two NSA leaders a year where the money was coming from? Why should immature young men—none of them government employees—have been told of an arrangement that could only prove

embarrassing to the American government? Many congressmen are shocked that our leading intelligence agency could not cover its tracks more effectively.

While *Ramparts* undoubtedly will not succeed in totally destroying the CIA, the magazine may, interestingly enough, have forced its ideological brother, the NSA, to fold its left-wing tent. With youth being naturally rebellious, both conservative and liberal students are not likely to be attracted to an organization that they believe is secretly beholden to the federal government. Left-wing students, to whom the CIA is anathema, might be expected to vacate the NSA in droves.

Conservatives, of course, have always been cool toward NSA. The fact that

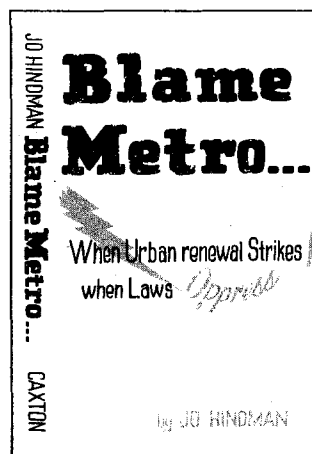
the exposure could destroy NSA has been recognized by the group's officials themselves, who are frantically trying to explain away their CIA connection. Quoted in the *New York Times*, one NSA leader said:

"This has become a nightmare for us. Our whole credibility has been based on the image that we are independent and left liberals. Now everything we do or have done will be tainted whether guilty or not."

It is a delicious irony that *Ramparts* and the CIA may accomplish what conservatives have never been able to do: cause the collapse of the National Student Association.

PATRONIZE OUR
ADVERTISERS. . . .

. . . and tell them you read
their message in HUMAN
EVENTS.



BLAME METRO . . .

When Urban Renewal Strikes!

When Laws Oppress

Jo Hindman

Libertarian — \$1.75

Approx. 144 pages, 8vo, paperbound

Jo Hindman's second Metro book serves as a range finder on the mysterious target, political Syndicate 1313. Picking up where her first book, *Terrible 1313 Revisited*, left off, Jo Hindman reports ensuing activities of the syndicate's spendthrift Metropolitan Government. Metro is spreading over the United States from Metro 1313's Chicago-New York axis. A core of twenty-three administrative departments are sheltered at 1313 East 60th Street on the University of Chicago campus; the policy-making "parent body," the National Municipal League, is located at 47 East 68th Street, New York, and the axis structure connects with countless affiliate organizations in every state of the Union and globally.

The present book updates Metro, a master control devised by the 1313 clique, would-be managers of the American people. Means to achieve such a monumental subjection are vested in Metro's political, economic, judicial, and monetary controls contrived to capture private property and wealth for the Metro masters. Various Metro strategies at work in city halls, county courthouses, state capitols, the embryonic Metro regions, and the Federal government are discussed. The book also contains the original MetroChart (diagram of the 1313 core), copies of rare Metro publications, names of nationally known persons and organizations affiliated with 1313, accounts of compulsory urban renewal's robbery of American rights, 1313's hand in the recent legislative reapportionment crises, and a bibliography and index.

In the writings of Jo Hindman—book, magazine, radio, and newspaper—thousands of overburdened taxpayers have found a championing voice. In touch with happenings in political, academic, business, and governmental fields, Jo Hindman dedicates the exposés to the greatest of all audiences—the patient millions of taxpayers. Earnings tapped by oppressive taxation, these industrious Americans are beginning to resist, more and more, the extravagant Metropolitan Government's cruel power which derives from menacing World Government Law domesticated for the U.S.A. and implemented through the Metro 1313 political syndicate.

Honest, scientifically objective, Jo Hindman reports facts as they are—not what Metro propagandists claim they are. Persons now know the cause. With target 1313 kept in sight through this new book, appropriate action can be continued.

Jo Hindman is a native Californian, nationally known writer, editor, and syndicated columnist. A graduate of the University of Southern California (1932), she engaged in advanced study at U.S.C.'s Graduate School of Business Administration. She gathers and reports facts with careful objectivity laced with mature understanding and empathy.

ANDREW B. McALLISTER
530 ARLINGTON PLACE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60614

Date

Sir: You may enter my order for _____ copies of
Hindman's BLAME METRO, at \$1.75 the copy.

Ship by _____

Book post, express, freight

Enclosed find \$ _____ to cover.

Send C.O.D.

Name

Street Address

City and State

Zip Code

More Constitution-Stretching

Where comes the power for a federal Foundation for the Social Sciences?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

A few days ago Sen. Fred R. Harris (D.-Okla.), joined by 18 other Senate liberals, introduced a bill to create a new National Foundation for the Social Sciences. At about the same time, the National Foundations on the Arts and Humanities announced a number of grants for the current fiscal year. In some despair, an old-fashioned advocate of strict construction is inclined to ask: Whither, in the name of the Constitution, are we drifting?

The taxpayers of the United States now are footing the bill for an astonishing proliferation of grants to ballet companies, musical organizations, theater groups and the like. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being paid out in

texts of canon law; \$15,000 for publication of the colorful history of the Harmony Society; \$7,700 for a computerized study of the social origins, opinions, attitudes and political involvement of 700 early members of the Nazi party.

Other grants will be paid for an "interpretation of Tintoretto's paintings in the Upper Hall of the Scuola di San Rocco in Venice"; for an "investigation of phrase structure grammar"; for a dictionary of Old High German Glosses; for a dictionary of American superstitions; for a linguistic atlas of Japan; for a survey of the Nushagak River Eskimoes; and for excavations in Sardinia, Tuscany, Libya, Turkey, Greece and Winchester, England.

The taxpayers will provide \$5,000 to complete an experimental analysis of a violin varnish known to have enriched violin quality prior to 1737. They will put up \$12,150 to explore the feasibility of bringing the Kodaly method of music education to elementary and secondary schools. They will give \$1,000 each to scores of bright college graduates "to let them visit art centers, museums, institutions, cities or areas of the United States which will enrich their cultural experiences."

The Harris bill would compound all this. His measure is drafted in the peculiar non-English that passes for English here in Washington. Thus his proposed national foundation would "develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of research and scholarship in the social sciences." He would "initiate and support research to strengthen the research potential of the U.S." He would encourage "social science research by interdisciplinary teams of researchers."

One hopes not to be misunderstood. Doubtless most of these cultural and scholarly undertakings have some academic or social value. There is of course something to be learned from comic strips and dime novels as well as from Gnostic writings and Old High German Glosses.

Sen. Harris makes a valid point when he argues that in a push-button age, we know far more about the buttons to be pushed than we know of the human beings and the forces involved in the pushing.

The policy question goes simply to the wisdom, and the constitutionality, of creating governmental agencies with the power to disperse millions of dollars in federal tax funds for the benefit of particular writers, scholars, dancers, actors, sociologists and artists. Every citizen has an obligation to pay taxes in the name of national defense. But where does the obligation arise to pay federal taxes in support of string quartets?

(Copyright 1967, Washington Star Syndicate)

□ □ □

URBAN RENEWAL FAILURES—
"More than one-fourth of all government-insured housing projects in the nation's urban renewal areas are in financial difficulty. Assistant Controller General Frank Weitzel testified that 27 per cent of these projects—62 out of 226—faced financial difficulties as of the end of last year. Mortgages on the projects in financial difficulty, he said, represented more than one-third of a billion dollars—40 per cent of the total amount insured."—From *Brevities*, newsletter of the Employers' Association of Greater Chicago.



Sen. Fred Harris (D.-Okla.) is spearheading the effort to get the government even deeper into the social sciences field.

individual grants to novelists, painters, sculptors, poets and scholars. If the Harris bill passes, another \$20 million a year would become available for new hand-outs in the social sciences. How did all this get to be a function of the federal government?

If one assumes that the Constitution's general welfare clause is a substantive grant of power to the Congress, permitting the Congress to spend money for any purpose whatever, there is an end to the argument. In this event, the powers of the federal government are unlimited.

But many of us were brought up to believe that ours is a federal government of limited, enumerated powers. The only provision of the Constitution that even remotely touches the dancers, actors, writers and musicians lies in Section 8 of Article I. The Congress may "promote the progress of science and useful arts," but this power to promote is instantly and narrowly limited to acts "securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries."

In brief, this power is no more than a power to enact copyright and patent laws. Neither the Harris bill nor the arts and humanities act of 1965 has anything whatever to do with copyrights or patents.

Whither are we drifting? Consider some of the grants just announced by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The taxpayers will provide \$8,789 to a gentleman at the University of California to complete a history of the comic strip. Another California scholar will receive \$12,650 for a study of dime novels. The list includes \$10,000 for a Yale professor who is editing medieval

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus \$1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

FOR SALE

Governor Reagan's Inaugural Address on tape, \$5.00. Californians for Reagan, Box 5961, San Jose, Calif. 95150

Reagan for President buttons, bumper stickers: 25¢; 5/\$1.00. Bulk rates available. CCPA, 2521 Durant, Berkeley, Calif. 94704 (The grass-roots bandwagon is beginning to roll!)

PERSONALS

Interested in emergency food reserves? Get free folder, "Foods to Store, Why and How" Ted A. Whitmer, Bloomfield, Mont. 59315

Permanent Life Insurance As Much As 60% Less. For example, at age 35 a \$25,000 Permanent Whole Life Policy can be put into effect for monthly payments of \$17.56, although the gross annual premium is \$573.75. For further details write HE Box V-144

Do You Agree That Government has indispensable functions but that religion is one area where it should keep out? Discover **Americans United**, dedicated to church-state separation. For details—**Americans United**, Dept. B-8, 1633 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Secondary School Administrator (large school). Desires Southwestern U.S.A. location. Excellent references. Write HE Box 149

Conservative School Administrators, experienced, successful, desire positions compatible with philosophy. HE V-145

Young Lawyer seeks employment with Congressman. HE Box V142.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERS

Assistant Radiologist trained in angiography for California community hospital. Early partnership. Write HE Box 148

Young Conservative with some accounting and business training to work in Washington area. Splendid opportunity for right person to make contribution to conservative movement, while acquiring valuable experience. Write full personal history, HE Box 147

Newspaperman, journalism professor or graduate student in journalism wanted to conduct six-week summer workshop in political journalism for undergraduates. Familiarity with Washington, D.C., necessary and practical experience desirable. State qualifications, experience and salary requirements. Box V143, Human Events.

CAPITAL TO INVEST

How and Where to Get Capital. Giant directory. Trial plan offer. Counselor-20. Harlingen, Tex.

GOURMET FOODS

Sparkling Cider (non-alcoholic)—Gold Medal winner! Enjoy at "champagne" occasions and with fine foods. Send 50¢ for sample (serves 2) and particulars. Martinelli's, Dept. HE, Box 549, Watsonville, Calif. 95076

EDUCATION

College Drop-Outs: We concentrate on the educational redevelopment of selected students, including poor achievers, with unrealized learning potential. Education Development Center, 23 Adelbert St., Berea, Ohio 44017, Dept. H.E.

TRAVEL

Save Money on Your Next Trip to New York by staying at the Hotel Paris—it's like a Volkswagen . . . we offer all the essential services but no frills; comfort but not luxury; a swimming pool but no nightclub. Ask for leaflets. "New York for Free" and "How to Enjoy New York." Write to M. H. Walter, Hotel Paris, New York, N.Y. 10025.

Worldwide Freighter Guide—\$1.25. Rates—Schedules—700 passenger-carrying freight lines. Traveltips, 4021EM Bell, Bayside, N.Y. 11361

BOOKS

America's Race to Decadence. Just published. A perspective analysis of political, economic, social decay in America. \$4.50. Exposition Press, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

Lenin's Last Bastion—Controversial book which appeared on the Louis Lomax and Mort Sahl TV Shows! Save money! Get your local library to order for you. If you are affluent, purchase at your favorite bookstore or order direct from Elizabeth Stevens Agency, 555 Pier Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. \$5.25 will cover (\$5.45 in California).

The Soviet Inferno by Louis Zoul. "Probably the most informative and hard-hitting anti-Communist book yet to appear on the American scene."—William Graff, Editor, Freedom Magazine. \$1.75, with order please. Public Opinion, Box H 4044, L.I. City, N.Y. 11104

All Judaica Paperbacks. We pay postage. Send for catalogue. Sifray Kyss, Box 186E, Sharon, Mass. 02067

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING Order Blank

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Copy _____

☐ Assign a box number

To run _____ times

Human Events • 410 First Street, S. E. • Washington, D. C. 20003



New Wartime Twist

By REP. GEORGE GOODLING (R.-Pa.)

There is a way to cut down on the big budget and the big deficit, and that is by way of cutting out unnecessary expenditures, cutting down on projects which, although having potential, are not by any means necessary. When our boys are dying in the swamps and jungles of Viet Nam, when many in our country are not properly clothed and are constantly hungry, have we lost all sense of direction when one federal agency intends to spend more than one-half-million dollars for "Development of Dance and Theater Curriculum"?

U.S. Travel Service

By REP. JAMES UTT (R.-Calif.)

In 1961 Congress established a new government agency known as the U.S. Travel Service. The agency, we were told, was vitally needed to induce more foreign visitors to come to the United States and thus substantially reduce the "tourist gap." And how successful has the Travel Service been?



Americans paid out a record-smashing \$3.5 billion for foreign travel in 1966

as compared with only \$1.6 billion spent by overseas visitors here. The resulting \$1.9-billion "tourist gap" was the biggest in history. The gap is a major cause of the chronic U.S. balance-of-payments deficits and of a dangerous accompanying drain on our gold reserves.

While the U.S. Travel Service has been frantically trying to convince foreigners to come to this country, without notable success, another agency of government has been pulling in the opposite direction. The Agency for International Development (the foreign aid outfit) is making grants to foreign countries to develop tourist attractions. This, of course, will help the countries in competing with the United States for the international tourist trade and also make it easier for them to lure American tourists to their lands.

Draft Law Changes

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

A "blue ribbon" commission has been studying the present draft law and will soon make recommendations to Congress for correcting inequities in the present system. The draft law expires June 30, 1967, and due to growing military manpower needs, must be extended in some form. In the long run, the most practical and fairest method of handling military manpower needs would be some form of universal military training wherein

every physically and mentally qualified young man, without exception, would serve a very limited period of time (six months) and then continue with reserve obligation for a precise period. Under this method, present loopholes in deferment situations would be closed and young men could plan their careers, professions and educations effectively. Of course, the development of such a method would require a relatively normal international situation.

Trade Caution

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

What should be United States policy in the area of foreign trade is certain to be one of the major issues in the course of this Congress. The question will arise in connection with East-West trade relations being advocated by the Administration. It will also arise when Congress takes up the extension of the Trade Expansion Act due to expire on June 30 of this year. Should we renew the President's power to cut American tariffs in trade bargains with other countries? If so, should that power be enlarged or reduced? And if so, to what extent should it be enlarged or made more restrictive?



It is our view that in no case should the Trade Expansion Act, whatever its merits, be extended without there being an extensive exploration into its many facets. We are confronted with the overall problem of an unfavorable balance of trade. Moreover, with foreign countries being more and more industrialized, notably Japan, domestic manufacturers are more and more finding it impossible to compete with foreign imports, notably steel. While the United States is the world's largest producer of steel, it has become the world's largest importer of steel.

Steel is but one of the domestic industries faced with the same problem. The hard cold fact is that over the past few years the whole pattern of world trade has changed. Our first concern must be to the welfare of our own economic strength and growth, recognizing that countries that were prostrate following World War II have since become economically strong and are now our competitors.

Silver Crisis

By SEN. PETER DOMINICK (R.-Colo.)

We have passed the brink of concern—we are now face to face with another silver crisis. We are in this present dilemma largely because we have failed to develop a workable silver policy—in fact, we are suffering from what I call a "non silver" silver policy which has produced no policy and not enough silver. Even the Office of Emergency Planning is concerned! There are three reasons for the intensified crisis: The demand for silver coinage increased faster than predicted; industrial use greatly expanded; and coinage demands from foreign countries increased. It is apparent that the Treasury's estimates have been totally inaccurate. In fact, if the situation isn't remedied, we will be out of silver far ahead of the prediction made by the Treasury that present silver reserves would last until 1972. As long as the silver is maintained at \$1.29 per ounce, it is certain there will be no

upsurge in the domestic production of silver, and industry will continue to buy silver from the Treasury. We need to stimulate production, even if it means doing so by the unheard of device of letting the silver seek its own price in the open marketplace.

Liberal Troubles?

By REP. ROBERT TAFT JR. (R.-Ohio)

The recent vote on the debt limit increase could be regarded as an indicator of the legislative prospects for the 90th Congress. While the House Republicans did not succeed in defeating the debt limit increase to \$336 billion, they did give notice that they are a tough and surprisingly cohesive unit. The result was 199 against, 215 for, with only two Republicans defecting from party position, compared to 24 Democratic defections. The 24 Democratic defections came despite the efforts of all three members of the majority leadership. Speaker McCormack, Floor Leader Albert, and Whip Boggs all felt compelled to take the floor to demand the discipline they had lost on the Powell and the Rules fights on opening day.



In a closely divided legislative body, leadership can only play its full hand on a few crucial issues. It was played once for the debt limit increase in the House, on an issue that had little basic importance, even though it became a test of strength. Had they lost, leadership would have been repudiated. Many majority members who might have preferred to support a position of restraint have now had their feet held to the fire.

This type of test meets increasing resistance with repetition and with the approach of the next election. It gets harder, not easier, to enforce discipline as the session progresses.

The impact of the debt limit result is likely to be considerable upon most of the economic and spending legislation that will be coming along. The majority will have to seek compromises within its own rank and even with the opposition on all non-defense spending. On tax matters the majority will have to act with utmost caution and only with the assurance of some degree of Republican support.

Debt Ceiling Rollcall

The House of Representatives on February 8 voted to extend the "temporary" national debt ceiling from its previous all-time high of \$330 billion to \$336 billion. The vote was 215 (213 Democrats, 2 Republicans) to 199 (174 Republicans, 25 Democrats). The two Republicans who voted to raise the limit were Rep. Robert Corbett (Pa.) and freshman Rep. Charles Whalen (Ohio). Seventeen members of the House did not vote and one member, Rep. Olin Teague (D.-Tex.), voted "present." In order to save space, listed below are only the names of the 25 Democrats who bucked their party and voted against the debt hike and the names of the 17 members who did not vote.

Abbott	Hagan	Rarick
Abernethy	Haley	Rogers (Fla.)
Andrews (Ala.)	Jarman	Satterfield
Ashmore	Jones (Mo.)	Selden
Baring	Lennon	Tuck
Brinkley	Long (La.)	Whitener
Colmer	Montgomery	Whitten
Dowdy	Nichols	Williams (Miss.)
Gathings		

17 members did not vote on this crucial rollcall:

DEMOCRATS NOT VOTING (5)

Flood	Passman
Hicks	Watts
O'Neal (Ga.)	

REPUBLICANS NOT VOTING (12)

Andrews (N.D.)	Martin
Bow	O'Konski
Dickinson	Roudebush
Heckler (Mass.)	Smith (Calif.)
Kupferman	Wilson, Bob
Mailliard	Younger

Non-Proliferation Treaty Hoax

By REP. CRAIG HOSMER (R.-Calif.)

This week the 18-nation disarmament conference reconvenes in Geneva under instructions of a U.N. General Assembly resolution quickly to negotiate a non-proliferation treaty.

President Johnson has described the achievement of such a treaty as a matter of highest priority. According to Sen. Robert Kennedy, without it the existence of mankind beyond the 20th Century is in grave doubt. A parade of Administration Cabinet officials, including Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara, have spoken of a vast need for the proposed treaty.

Only last week even a peaceful underground nuclear experiment, Cabriolet, was cancelled on the excuse it might interfere with negotiations. Over \$2.5 million had been spent in preparation for Cabriolet.

To hear all these people talk one would think the peace of the world and the lives of every one of us hinges on a non-proliferation treaty. This is an outrageous hoax.

Five countries now possess nuclear weapons: the U.S.A., USSR, UK, France and Red China. The latter two will boycott the treaty anyway. They are the nuclear bad-guys in today's scenario of international affairs. They will refuse to sign its pledge to refrain from giving nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries. The treaty will be useless as to them.

As to some 100 or more non-nuclear countries who might pledge not to "go nuclear" on their own, all but a handful have no scientific capability or industrial resources to do so anyway. The treaty will be useless as to them. Promises not to go nuclear by Upper Volta, Honduras, Malaysia and around 97 more countries like them are laughable exercises in give-up-nothingmanship.



Rep. Craig Hosmer (R.-Calif.) points out some of the pitfalls of the treaty.

Then there are about 17 non-nuclear countries who could, if they wanted to, go nuclear on their own. Most of these have no reason for or intention of doing so anyway. The treaty will be useless as to them.

The remaining four or five which do have reason to do so cannot reasonably be expected to refrain from it on the basis of useless promises from others. The treaty will be useless as to them.

In short, all this non-proliferation treaty tear-jerking and hand-wringing is an outrageously contrived hoax over a lot of useless nothing. It is a gigantic balloon full of political hot air.

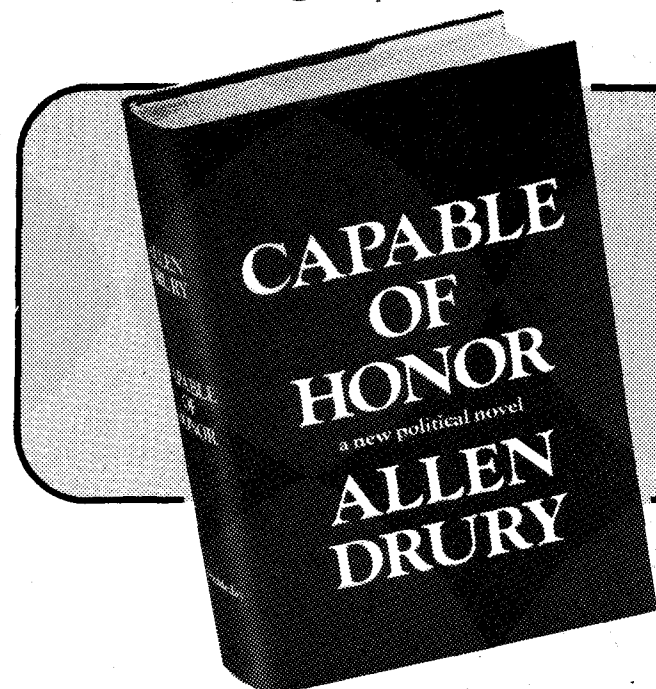
If the Johnson Administration seriously regards the treaty as a genuine peace move or pays a nickel more for it than the price of the paper it is written on, it deserves a booby prize, not a peace prize.

More Electrifying than Allen Drury's
Pulitzer-Prize Winning ADVISE AND CONSENT,
and Perhaps Far More Important
to America's Future . . .
this stabbing exposé of the Liberal press

CAPABLE OF HONOR

FREE

With money-saving trial membership in the CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB and your agreement to buy just 3 books in the next 15 months — each at deep discounts of 20% to 75%!



GREAT NOVELS can cut sharp curves in the path of history . . . and CAPABLE OF HONOR may well be the major literary work that triggers a nationwide revolt against the Leftist prejudice that is saturating our American press. You *must* read this masterful book now (and pass it along to friends). Allen Drury will reward you with one of the most spellbinding stories you have ever read.

He tells of a moment in history when the Communists invade a distant "emerging nation" and we have a President with the manly instincts to fight back. In hours the Marines have landed.

More than that, this President is not afraid to talk back. The Liberal press, ever in happy harmony with "world opinion", rushes in to heap abuse on President Hudson for this "aggression". The UN moves to censure us — and then our President staggers them by doing The Unthinkable — as the book comes to one of its overwhelming climaxes.

This also is the story of Walter Dobius, dean of American journalism and absolute dictator of the policy slant that the Liberal press and television are to follow. True, this is a novel . . . but Drury quickly makes you aware of the *hard truths* behind his story. You learn the art of the "dropped" prejudicial word . . . the smoothly hostile phrase . . . the sarcastic jape that substitutes for decency . . . the bland omission of friendly facts.

Your spine will tingle when President Hudson makes his courageous appearance on television. And you will never forget your meeting with Ted Jason, the power-hungry

scion of one of America's wealthiest families who is coldly willing to let mob violence carry him into the White House. Blocking his path is the first Secretary of State in 15 years who dares to stand up to the Liberal press . . .

Orrin Knox, the Taft-like statesman who is tormented unmercifully by the Liberals. But the press dares not give the same treatment to Knox's aide and friend . . .

Cullee Hamilton. This strapping Negro Congressman, patriotic and fearless, sends the Liberals into sheer hysteria as he stands before the Security Council and proclaims that the United Nations is the greatest mechanism for liars in the history of mankind.

And you will never, never forget the final climax of this great book at the political convention in San Francisco. Naturally we won't spoil the story for you.

Why This Book May Change American History

Allen Drury is a trend-setter. His ADVISE AND CONSENT inspired a rash of Washington novels. Now he takes on the explosive subject that no major novelist has dared to touch: Liberal prejudice in the communications media.

You'll marvel at Drury's insight. You'll blink in amazement at his bluntness. Page after page you'll find yourself thinking, "Why hasn't someone come out and said that before?"

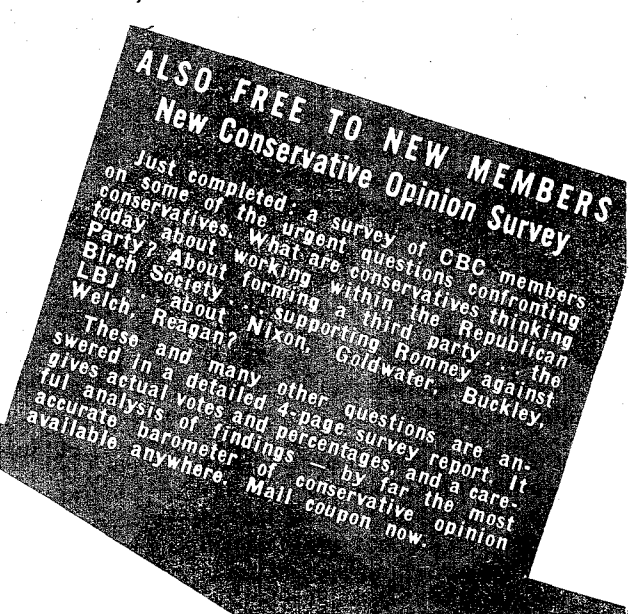
SENT FREE — with Trial Membership in the Conservative Book Club

CAPABLE OF HONOR (retail price \$5.95) is sent to you *free* if you agree to try

a brief membership in the Conservative Book Club. Your sole obligation is to accept just 3 books from about 30 to be offered in the next 15 months — *all of them made available to you at deep discounts of 20% to 75%*. After that you are free to resign at any time.

As a member you'll enjoy other benefits and privileges . . . the best in conservative books to fit every taste . . . a free subscription to our monthly Club Bulletin, filled with political and publishing news of special interest to conservatives. And, at intervals during your membership, there are special services: *exclusive* Club Omnibus Volumes containing the cream of conservative publishing at immense savings over regular publishers' prices . . . exclusive reports such as the Conservative Survey offered free with membership in this announcement, to name just a few.

Join us! Accept CAPABLE OF HONOR free, and taste the reading pleasures of CBC membership. Mail the form below to Conservative Book Club, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.



HOW THE CLUB WORKS

Each month of your Trial Membership you receive the Club Bulletin describing the next Selection and Alternates—all offered at discount, of course. If you decide to accept the Selection, you need do nothing; it will arrive about one month later. If you decide to reject the Selection, you can do so in a few seconds on the handy form always provided.

Under Plan A you receive the gift book described above and agree to buy 3 other books in the next 15 months. Under Plan B no gift book is sent and you are not obligated to buy any books at all.

Conservative Book Club
81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Please enroll me as a Trial Member of the CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB. I understand that membership entitles me to buy Club Selections at discounts of 20% to 75% plus shipping. Each month you will send me free the Club Bulletin describing Selections and Alternates, any of which I may reject on the handy form provided. If I accept a Selection I need do nothing; it will come automatically.

Check below plan you prefer:

☐ PLAN A: Send my free copy of CAPABLE OF HONOR. My sole obligation is to buy 3 books over the next 15 months, after which I am free to resign at any time.

☐ PLAN B: I wish to join on open membership, under which I enjoy all membership privileges without receiving a free gift book — and without the obligation to buy any CBC books at all. My sole obligation is to refuse books I do not want on form provided. I can resign at any time.

Name _____

Address _____

City/Zone _____ State _____

HE-39